SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 130— BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE x	*	5,318
9th July	SICILIA		8,812
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
4th June ..	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 19-30 A. M.
6th ,,	VITA	Busreh via K'ch
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotori	5901	31st May	9th June
Hakozaki Maru.	S. Takahashi	5503	4th June	23rd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6083	4th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	24th June	13th July
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th July	31st July.
Awa Maru	T. Kurita.	6028	28th July	11th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	205	135	108
Shanghai	540	295	240	150	125
Kobe	612	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21579 Telegrams: "NIPPON."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	M. Ohno	6609	12th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 206,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
48 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar.
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6 666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at RUTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial, Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—62, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 25, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., (LTD. & Reduced.)
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,065

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Pallard.
AGENCIES
INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S D Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	.. ..	1/- and -/5
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	.. ..	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	.. ..	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	.. ..	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	.. ..	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	.. ..	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khatwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Privat Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two energetic LINE INSPECTORS to supervise the distribution of a daily newspaper, must be able to ride a bicycle,—hours of duty 6-30 to 9-30 a.m. Apply Box No. 786, Care of this paper.

MONOTYPE CASTER ATTENDANTS WANTED. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Composing Department, CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.
A 19800

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Persian to teach all College Classes (including Honours) in a private College. Apply stating qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Post Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19789

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for The Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gamdevi, Bombay. Pay from Rs. 100 to 125 according to qualifications. Applications should reach the SECRETARY of the Bank on or before the 7th June, 1924.
A R10534

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19, Princess Street, off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C 13537

TO LET—CURZON HOUSE, suitable for big Hotel. For plan and particulars apply to LALA RADHA MOHAN, Rais, Delhi.
C R10515

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One MULTITUBULAR MARINE BOILER, 120 lbs. pressure, 61 N.H.P. 10 ft. long, 12 ft. Diameter, complete with mounting, smoke box and Chimney, makers J. Stewart & Sons. The Boiler is in working order Write to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19755

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife by Ernest, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free. VALE OFFICE, (G). PONDICHERRY.
L 16531

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:— PRINCIPAL, Great Western Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R10435

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10292

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar:—

1. Secondhand 5 BOWL CALENDAR with a Damping Machine, 60-65" breadth.
2. FINISHING RANGE, 60-65" breadth.

Specifications together with lowest quotations should reach the Proprietors before 15th June, 1924. J. K. BABBAR & Co., Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar.
C19798

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

BY order of the Calcutta High Court the meeting of Creditors and Shareholders of the above Bank originally fixed for the 6th June has with the consent of the Committee of Investigation and the Liquidators now been fixed for a date not later than the 18th August next.

In the event of the Liquidators being in a position to convene the meeting before the 18th August notification will be issued in due course.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH.
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street.
Calcutta.
30th May, 1924.
O 19314

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of this Company is removed from 18 Tamarind Lane, Fort, to 23-24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, from 1st June 1924.

E. D'SILVA,
General Manager.
19818

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and tenders for the same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1924, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender forms may be procured from the Company's Office during office hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C19807

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW SAW MILL PLANT, consisting of the following machinery, supplied by Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company in good working order, is available for sale. The plant is designed to billet 300 tons of fuel in a day of 10 hours and the band mill has a capacity for cutting 300 c. ft. logs into rough sizes per hour.

1. Slasher sets with 8 motors of 10 to 75 H.P.
2. Band Mill set with 4 motors of 10 to 150 H.P.
3. Edger set with 3 motors of 10, 30 and 75 H.P.
4. Filing machinery, consisting of sharpeners, etc. with motors.
5. 100 H.P. horizontal tubular boiler to work a portion of Band Mill and designed to burn saw dust.

For further particulars, details of machinery and terms, please apply to

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR,
Mysore Iron Works,
Bhadravati,
Via Birur, (M.S.M. Ry.)
C19815

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the direction of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of pension and tax tenure, but since redeemed together with tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 748, New No. 3376, Old Survey No. 3230, New Survey No. 1866 and Cadestral Survey No. 1213 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 545, Street Nos. 5 and 7, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pranvallabhdas Damodar, on or towards the West by the property of Gulamalli Mulla Mahomed and others, on or towards the North by Sutar Chawl Street and on or towards the South by Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

(Sd.) B. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
19257

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4456 of 1923.

ROWJI PREMJI ..... Plaintiff

V/s.

(1) Gordhandas Mawji, (2) Hira Bai wife of Lalji Gordhandas, (3) Lalita Bai Lalji, a minor, by her Guardian-ad-Litem N. W. Pradhan, Esqr. (4) Laxmidas Gordhandas and (5) Jamnadas Lalji, a minor by his Guardian-ad-Litem N. W. Pradhan, Esqr. ..... Defendants.

To

(1) Gordhandas Mawji and (2) Hira Bai, wife of Lalji Gordhandas.

The 1st and 2nd Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above Suit appears for hearing and final disposal on MONDAY next, the 9th June, 1924, before the Hon'ble Sir Justice Marten, on which day you are required to be present with all your witnesses at 11-15 a.m. Please note that in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned an ex parte Decree will be taken against you.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1924.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
19321

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHAIK MAHOMED USMAN has contracted to purchase from CHANDRASEN BHAGWANDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or Oart, containing about 550 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under Street No. 766, situate on the East side of Portuguese Church Street, Dadar without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 288, New No. 3981, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 1/1463 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under G. South Ward No. 3292 and Street No. 666 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Joseph Murzello, on the West by the Portuguese Church Street, on the North by the property of Dosa Jivan and on the South by the Oart of Bhicaji Ramji Varker.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1924.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19816

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ratan Terrace", Colaba, near Parsi Sanitarium, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, E. fans, piano, phonograph, ice box, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door, book cases, hat stands, etc., property of Dr. Janmahomed I. Sayani, M.B. B.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT CARTER ROAD, BANDRA, ON THE SEA-SIDE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs,, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and tea poys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat-stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. L. Carter, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Nash motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 25-30 h. p., magneto and electric fittings in perfect running order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT LOVE-STORY EVER FILMED
The Picturization of the world-famous Romance and stage success
A LADY of QUALITY (8 REELS.)
A Thrilling Love Story of one of the World's Most Beautiful Women!
A Magnificent Production of Frances Hodgson Burnett's Glorious Romance
STARRING
VIRGINIA VALLI
with MILTON SILLS
and a tremendous supporting cast
A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL
To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE
NOVELTY CINEMA
Telephone No. 40106.
Presents To-Night and This Week
The Screen's most Lovely Daring & Popular Actress
Priscilla Dean
In Universal's Production De Luxe
'THE EXQUISITE THIEF'
And a Two-Reeled Universal's Super Century Comic
'NOBODY'S DARLING'
FEATURING
Baby Peggy
To-Night 5 Shows at 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Don't Miss this Grand Double Attraction!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"
With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"
Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

One Week More!
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
has the pleasure to present
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
VIKRAM OUTWITTED
Produced By
Saraswati Film Co.
From the Story and Scenario by "VINODKANT"
Proving conclusively that
"Intelligence isabove Power"
Featuring
Miss TARA
Supported by
Asubhai, Gopalji, Bonas, etc.
PRODUCED at Majestic Studio.
—TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
"KALA-NAG"
(The Triumph of justice)
in eight parts
Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Extra shows at 3, p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SEE & Enjoy
TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M.
The most Popular and Sensational Sangit Drama IN HINDI
'Punjab Mail'
To be Enacted By The
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Dramatic Co.,
Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
At The Elphinstone Theatre
Rates of Admission with Tax Extra:—
Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1, As. 12 & 8.
Plan open at The Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 3 to 7 p.m.
Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummam Street Fort.

Telephone No. 2408S.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1924, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 3rd June, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1924, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—1 case white cotton lace and curtain nets. 2 cases net-lace, 1 case lace, 3 cases lace, silk ribbon lace, Swiss cotton embroideries, Ties, Bows, Flaunsings and Elastic fabrics, 3 cases cap fronts, Infant cotton bibs, children hats and lace, 1 case dressing combs, belts and lace, 1 case all wool socks, 1 case Peacock Mandings and lace, 1 case Infant cotton bibs, and Bootees, 2 cases Handkerchiefs, 3 cases Elastic fabrics, Gent's tunic shirts, all wool half hose and felts and caps, 1 case elastic fabrics and lace, 1 case cotton hosiery, 5 cases each about 250 time-pieces fixed in wooden frame, 3 parcels service Buttons.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1924.

Billious?

Everybody is so at times and in many cases it makes life a burden. The fault is with the stomach, liver and kidneys. When the digestive organs are out of order,

It's time to take

Beecham's Pills; they will set them right.

This medicine acts gently and thoroughly; is safe and suitable alike for either sex.

For women Beecham's Pills are invaluable.

Take this medicine whenever you experience any form of digestive irregularity and you will have reason to be grateful because of the benefits derived from the use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

KASHMIR SILKS.

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited

For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Srinagar—Kashmir.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Monsoon is fairly active in south of Bay and an advance of monsoon is occurring off Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Malabar and local in Konkan and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point four, Mergui and Tavoy three, Moulmein and Kyaukpyu one, Calicut two, Cochin three, Trivandrum one and a half and Bangalore one,

Forecast.—No large change.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1 June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.772 in
Temperature of Air	86.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.6 ,,
Dew Point	71.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	62% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.7 ,,
Minimum	82.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W,WSW,W,SW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	89 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.
	June	h.	m	ft. in	June	h.	m	ft. in
M.	2	10	59	27 5	2	4	16	16 7
		22	57	26 5		16	50	19 7
Tu.	3	11	32	27 9	3	4	47	16 4
		23	10	26 0		17	28	19 5
W.	4	12	5	27 11	4	5	21	16 2
		23	43	26 0		18	7	19 5
Th.	5	12	37	27 11	5	5	52	16 2
		..		..		18	42	19 5
F.	6	0	16	25 10	6	6	25	16 4
		13	9	27 10		19	21	19 8
Sat.	7	0	50	25 6	7	6	57	16 8
		13	41	27 7		20	0	19 10
Sun.	8	2	8	24 10	8	8	8	17 9
		14	55	26 10		21	31	20 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the south-east Punjab and at Multan. Day and night temperatures were both below normal in the whole of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Mainpuri; the minimum was on the average about 7 deg. below normal in the whole of the province. A maximum temperature of 116 deg. was recorded yesterday at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual in upper Sind and east Rajputana. The thermometer rose to 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over Rajkot and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and in defect in Cutch and at Surat. Temperature was almost normal except at Bhuj, where the minimum was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 110 deg. at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal at Chanda; the minimum was lower than usual in the north of the division. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 112 deg. yesterday.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.24" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect in the latter area. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay the highest temperature recorded yesterday was 92.7 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the lowest 82.0 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over Belgaum and south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Hyderabad and the minimum lower at Ahmednagar. The thermometer rose to 103 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan. The chief amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Calicut 2.13," Cochin 3.22" and Bangalore 1.15."

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend northwards in the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 1st June 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon remains fairly active in the south of the Bay and equally weather per- in the southeast of the Arabian sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar and local in Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui three inches; Tavoy one and a half; Moulmein two; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Sitoher a half; Chitaldrug one; Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum a half.

Temperature is again about 10 deg. below normal in the Punjab but is high in Bihar and Bengal.

A QUICK RETURN TOLOSI POWER.

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI,

177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
293, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan ..	107.1	79.7	..	..
Rawalpindi ..	97.1	68.3	..	—0.07
Lahore ..	101.2	70.3	..	—0.02
Hissar ..	104.2	73.3	..	—0.01
Ambala ..	103.4	73.7	..	..
Delhi ..	102.8	73.9	..	+0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	105.3	73.4	..	..
Mainpuri ..	115.7	76.5	..	..
Jhansi ..	106.4	77.8	..	..
Cawnpore ..	104.3	77.5	..	—0.06
Allahabad ..	106.9	78.0	..	—0.02
SIND				
Jacobabad ..	111.5	72.0	..	..
Karachi ..	90.8	80.3	..	..
RAJPUTAN				
Ajmer ..	100.8	73.0	..	—0.02
Jaipur ..	104.5	71.3	..	—0.02
Kotah ..	106.8	82.0	..	—0.10
Mount Abu ..	89.2	73.0	..	..
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj ..	103.2	68.1	..	..
Dwarka ..	90.7	82.2	..	—0.02
Veraval ..	87.5	81.3	..	—0.04
Rajkot ..	106.7	79.6	..	..
Bhavnagar Para ..	95.8	79.7	..	—0.08
GUJARAT				
Surat ..	95.8	80.8	..	—0.06
Ahmedabad ..	110.4	81.7	..	..
Deesa ..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch ..	102.7	77.6	..	—0.04
Indore ..	102.4	76.1	..	—0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore ..	104.9	80.2	..	..
Saugor ..	103.2	78.8	..	..
Hoshangabad ..	106.6	76.4	..	—0.08
Khandwa ..	106.0	80.0	..	—0.07
Akola ..	107.8	82.6	..	—0.16
Amraoti ..	107.8	78.4	..	—0.18
Nagpur ..	109.6	82.0	..	—0.31
Chanda ..	112.0	81.2	..	—0.19
Raipur ..	109.2	78.0	..	—1.18
KONKAN				
Bombay ..	92.7	82.0	..	—0.36
Ratnagiri ..	90.7	83.0	..	—0.95
Mormugao ..	89.1	77.1	..	—1.10
Karwar ..	90.0	78.0	0.24	—1.26
DECCAN DISTS.				
Malegaon ..	104.5	74.8	..	—0.19
Ahmednagar ..	98.7	68.8	..	—0.19
Poona ..	98.2	70.7	..	—0.26
Sholapur ..	101.4	76.0	..	—0.22
Bijapur ..	98.0	74.8	..	—0.23
Belgaum ..	88.4	71.2	..	—0.39
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad ..	103.8	72.8	..	—0.17
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	107.6	66.0	..	—0.10
Hyderabad ..	105.8	81.2	..	—0.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore ..	89.1	77.0	0.14	—1.30
Calicut ..	86.6	76.1	2.54	+1.43
Cochin ..	88.4	78.8	3.84	+2.39
Colombo ..	85.4	76.2	1.32	+0.62
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam ..	111.8	88.0	..	—0.19
Bellary ..	98.6	76.7	..	—0.16
Cuddapah ..	104.0	83.6	..	—0.26
Madras ..	100.4	80.8	..	—0.12
Bangalore ..	88.6	66.1	1.16	+0.80
Coimbatore ..	97.6	74.8	..	—0.12
Trichinopoly ..	98.6	80.1	..	—0.12
Negapatam ..	97.0	82.7	..	—0.80

MARWADI DOCUMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There is a curious practice obtaining in the Bombay High Court with regard to documents in Marwadi which require to be officially translated. The Chief Translator's Office, which is expected to make official translations of all vernacular documents required for the purpose of suits and other proceedings before the High Court, has not got on its staff any translator well acquainted with the Marwadi language. Each suitor who wants any document in Marwadi to be officially translated, which it must be if it is to be tendered as an exhibit, is expected to supply his own reader to read and explain the document to one of the translators of the High Court. The translator makes a translation in Gujarati and with the help of the explanations offered by the reader purports to translate the document and issues it as an official translation above his signature. The translator is thus entirely at the mercy of the reader, who, of course, makes an affidavit (of which there is no dearth in the High Court) or oath in plain language, that he has correctly and to the best of his knowledge and ability read over and explained the document to the translator; but very often the reader's knowledge does not extend very far and the result is that he helps though unwillingly to make a wrong or unreliable translation which is accepted by the Court with disastrous results to either of the suitors.

Apart from the risk of a document being mistranslated, suitors find it very difficult to get Marwadi readers and have to go a begging for them. Sometimes two or three readers are tried and found wanting, either because the handwriting is outrageously illegible or because he cannot explain some word or phrase. Marwadi documents are as a rule notoriously illegible. There is even a proverb among Marwadi's which says that a Marwadi cannot himself read what he has once written. I do not know whether it is this difficulty which has prevented the High Court from having a Marwadi translator on its staff. If at least one educated Marwadi translator is appointed, I am sure, he can, with some practice, do better work than is done under the present "dual system" of reader and translator. The number of Marwadi documents which are lodged in the chief translators office is sufficiently large to warrant such an appointment. Suitors would feel greatly relieved and work would be got through more speedily if my suggestion were adopted.—Yours, etc.,

A SOLICITOR.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 2.

S S Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah.
S S Haliartus, Marsh, Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Nizam, Ellis, Calcutta.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer:—Karoa for Durban.
Steamer:—Jeddah for Jeddah.
Steamer:—Asia for Genoa.
Steamer:—Nagato Maru for Kobe.
Steamer:—Hymethus for Rangoon.
Steamer:—Gairshoppa for Calcutta.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Coy's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Haliartus:—The James Finlay Coy's steamer Haliartus, 3254 tons, Captain L V Marsh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nizam, 3334 tons, Captain O J Ellis, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS FOR BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5939, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Ct. Canterbury, 5351, K'chi, 7/6, K N and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4707, K'chi, 5/6, K N and Co.
10 Karoa, 3607, E A Ports, 11/6, M M and Co.
12 Ockenfels, 4681, N F, N F, I Edwards Ltd.
13 Crisfield, 4668, New York, N F, Vol Bros.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 4/6, M M and Co.
6 Nagato Maru, 4325, Kobe, 11/6, N Y Kaisha
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.
9 Jeypore, 3209, N.F., 8/6, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gazana, 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 and 13 Hat Khola, 4278, K'chi, N F, M M and Co.
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Basra, N F, M M and Co.
B Nizam, 3 334, Cal. 3/6, T M Co.
C and R Alphine Range, 2267, K'chi 5/6, S S N Co.
F Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia. S N Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
M Vita, 1955, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/6, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.

Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.

City of Karachi due about 18th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 29th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J P Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.

Vigo due about 10th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufera due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 2.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—52 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co, 30 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co, 104 cwt kangseed J Dayall, 35 bales wool S Hassam, 5 bales grey cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld, 11 bales wool S S Gambhirchand, 44 bales wool Bombay Co, 25 bales cotton waste Cotton Waste Trading Co, 83 bales wool L Abercrombie and Co, 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 17 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 85 bales wool C Ghanshyamdas.

S S Olympia for Salonica:—12 bales cotton yarn Central India S W and M Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—2000 cwt myrabolam F F Campbell and Co, 1000 tons manganese ore James, Finlay and Co.

S S City of Canterbury for Manchester:—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 34 bales grey cotton twist Meyer Sassoon mills Ld.

S S Falkeniels for Hamburg:—30 cwt buffalo victors M Aziz.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—37 cwt cryde asbestos Thos. Cook and Son, 1980 cwt museur Ralli Bros, 3260 cwt barley Ralli Bros 110 bales hemp T Dawoodkhan, 23 bales goat skin K Esmail, 14 bales goat skin A Abdulla and Co, 62 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co, 24 bales cow hides L Hassam, 15 bales sheep skin L Hassam, 9 bales goat skin L Hassam, 15 bales cow hides H N and H Essa, 12 bales cotton S Lalji, 19 cases bristles M M and Co.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for New York:—6 bales woollen carpet M M and Co.

S S Perim for Constantinople:—55 bdles. woollen carpet H A Ebrahimoff, 17 bdles woollen carpet R Agkaoff 5 bdles. woollen carpet A Azizallaoff, 5 bdles, woollen carpet F Hajioff.

S S Perim for London:—400 cwt myrabolam F F Campbell and Co, 15 cwt aloes A H Mawji, 100 cwt sandlewood roots S Nowroji, 1500 cwt barley E D Sassoon and Co, 2000 cwt gram E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Perim for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton Kalyandas Bros.

S S Perim for London/Leith:—2,000 cwt white peas E D Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co, 220 bales cotton L Dreyfus and Co, 168 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 495 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 900 bales cotton Bombay Co, 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 50 bales hemp Bell Russ and Co.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—37 bales wool M Nissim, 125 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—913 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S Crisfiel dfor Philadelphia:—361 bales woollen carpet Shamjimal, 81 cask goat skin Binekay and Co, 72 bales goat skin Deccan Trading Co, 175 bales cotton waste J A H Mocsa Ld, 118 bales wool for carpet Shamjimal.

S S Crisfield for New York 40 cwt fishsound R Dhanji, 414 cwt gum kadaya N Mulji 2000 cwt myrabolam P Mathrudas and Co 2300 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Persia for Trieste:—385 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co, 505 bales cotton H Gopalji, 1500 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 275 bales cotton K Visram and Co, 220 bales cotton N Fatehally 110 bales cotton T M Cotton Trading Co, 25 bales cottonily Cotton Waste Co, 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 230 bales cotton K Deochand and Co.

S S Persia for Venice:—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 55 bales cotton H M Mehta 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 110 bales cotton N Fatehally 110 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 450 bales cotton K Deochand and Co, 385 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S Asia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 230 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Asia for Naples:—4500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton G M Twist Sassoon J David and Co, 201 bales cotton G M Twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—834 bales cotton N Fattehally, 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co, 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Nagota Maru for Kobe:—25 cases condiment S P M Poonjaji.

S S Alps Maru Hongkong:—395 cwt gum arabic M H Dehdashti, 40 cwt gum oli banom M H Dehdashti, 51 cwt gum arabic E Veirji.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—120 cwt gum kathira M H Dehdashti, 100 bales cotton Vardham Bros, 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 2.

S S Bovenkerk from Hamburg Agents, E D Sassoon and Co.:—550 drs. sodium sulphide, 37 cases toys, 81 cases hardware, 40 cases paper, 730 bales paper, 244 drs. chloride of magnesium, 61 kgs. chrome alum, 19 drs. leonieware, 150 cases common brandy, 19 cases brushes, 15 cases umbrella hardware, 199 bales printing paper, 132 cases beer, 200 cases common spirit, 50 cases slops, 90 sted bottles carbolic acid, 16 cases crockery, 40 cases dry earth colour, 44 cases umbrella ribs, cases raw ivory, 6 cask raw ivory, 27 cases uncondensed bodyes, 65 cases padlocks, 48 cases printing character, 19 cases paperware, 26 cases boric acid, 20 bales packing paper, 25 Collins hurr. lanterns.

From Antwerp:—280 cask China clay, 48 cases pharnay products, 36 cases dry earth colour, 18 cases cotton trsue, 57 cases playing cards, 60 cases E ware tiles, 44 cases earthen ware, 150 naphatline bdls. 100 cask imnt red lead, 320 bgs. corn starch, 33 cwt asbestos cement sheets.

From Rotterdam:—168 cases cheese 35 cases wine, 230 cases port wine, 110 cases schnapps, 700 bgs. farina, 7100 d/bgs. farina, 60 cask China clay, 15 cases printing paper, 284 bales printing paper, 19 bales unprinted paper, 21 bales pickers, 334 bales straw boards, 167 bales paper, 360 rolls paper 129 bales tissue p3aper, 200 cwt clove stems, 50 cask aniline sale, 160 cases starch, 58 cases cottons, 90 cases gin, 29 cases velvet, 52 cases hardware, 11 cases enamels, 108 drs. zinc chloride, 150 bgs. potato flour, 25 cask dry earth colour, 90 kgs. white paint, 13 cases silk with cotton, 32 cask tartoic acid, 100 cask vegetable fat, 40 cases paper ware, 12 cases fur cloth, 20 cases grain drill, 210 cask nitrate barium powder, 210 cask nitrate strauntium powder, 150 bgs. sulphate of ammonia, 100 d/bgs. dextrine, 50 iro d/s. beer, 100 cases beer.

From Karachi:—208 bgs. gorgar, 128 bgs. Java sukar, 162 bdles. dry fish.

S S Bandra from Busrah Agents British India S N Co Ld:—74 pies, piglead, 34 bgs. scrap brass, 20 bgs. old brass, 33 bgs. copper.

From Mohmerah:—177 bdls. wool, 14 bdles. attari.

From Bushire:—5 bgs. specie, 86 bgs. gum tragacanth, 40 bales cotton.

From B Abbas:—20 bdles. attari, 157 s/bdls. cotton, 183 bales cotton, 24 bgs. pistachees, 60 bgs. raisins, 35 jottas rose buds.

From Paeni:—36 bdls. mats.

From Muscat:—1920 bgs. sardines, 142 bgs. dry dates, 6 bdles. specie.

From Gwadur:—17 bdls. dry fish, 7½ bdls. sffimats.

From Karachi:—212 bales cotton, 278 bgs. soft sugar, 335 bgs. oil cakes, 881 bgs. rice, 100 bgs. chunum.

S S Warawalla from Busrah Agents, British I S N Co Ld.:—209 bdls. packing boards, 1487 bgs. copra, 397 robim copra, 30 robim cardomoms, 60 bgs. pepper, 200 bgs. poonac, 155 bgs. turmeric 20 bgs. cutcheolam, 124 bgs. bulk turmeric 41 bgs. moist cocoanut, 212 bgs. dry cocoanut, 16 rolls coir matting.

From Badagara:—264 bgs. copra, 360 bgs. cocoanut.

S S Hymethus from Calcutta Agents, British I S N Co.:—6231 tons coal, 56 pkgs. boiler covering composition.

S S Sibjan from Calcutta Agents, W and A Graham and Co.:—6213 tons coal.

YOU CAN RELY ON US

FOR

EVERYTHING SWADESHI

THE

BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES

TIMES BUILDING, FORT

CARNAC ROAD, PRINCESS STREET

BOMBAY & POONA.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions,
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PLACE in India where

HYDROCELE

Is Cured by Qualified Experts

CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

IN AID OF BALIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND

TO-DAY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of late Mr. Kurshed Baliwalla Memorial Fund, two Benefit performances will be staged at the Victoria Theatre to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m., when the well-known Parsee social play "Bholi Gul" will be enacted. In this play, well-known actresses and actors who worked under the late Mr. Baliwalla will take part. Miss Munni, whose national song on the Parsee patriots, composed by herself, was much appreciated at the last Saturday's play, will take the part of "Gul". This performance as well as the one on Monday last are organised by Messrs. Nadirshah Shaw and Dorabji D. Kharas, for having free beds in Dr. Masina's Hospital, for the benefit of actors and actresses of all castes and creeds, in memory of late Mr. Baliwalla. As the proceeds of thi play are to be "utilised for the needy", it is to be hoped the public will not fail to patronise the (unsalised)

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, May 14.

The cloth market has presented no change for the better this week. There is a fair miscellaneous inquiry in progress, but the record of business is one of trifles only. Occasionally one hears second-hand information, which is scarcely better than rumour, of important transactions, but to obtain the same news first hand is another story. Demand for piecegoods is not only weak, but almost featureless. Possibly certain fancy sorts, such as brocades, may be quoted as an exception. Even in these, however, it is difficult to describe the market as normally active, and in the ordinary bread-and-better qualities on which Lancashire mainly depends trade has again been extremely dull.

Buyers for India have not been wholly idle, but their activities have been limited. The larger outlets seem to have satisfied their immediate needs, and the smaller ones cannot make up the deficiency, though Madras and Karachi are reported to have done more in jaconets and dhoties. Ordinary grey and white shirtings for China attract little notice, though an occasional line in bleachers is booked. Printing sorts are neglected, and makers are becoming anxious for new contracts.

Continental markets offer business in plain goods for dyeing, finishing, and printing abroad. Bleaching styles are also occasionally booked, but the small turnover already being experienced in qualities suitable for the French market has been still further restricted by exchange movements. Home trade buyers, who have for so long been confirming their purchases to immediate requirements, have made exceedingly small contributions to demand, and the suspension of what was already little better than hand-to-mouth buying is attributed to the fact that retailers are not moving the moderate stocks they took in for the spring and summer trade.

Notwithstanding the steady buying of Egyptian yarns which has been in progress for several months demand for these is well maintained. In the American section the demand for medium and coarse twist and weft is poor generally. Spinners are struggling hard to secure prices which will cover cost of production, but it is doubtful if production is being moved even on the short-time running. Ring qualities are in many instances accumulating in stock, and there are weak sellers of beams.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, May 14.

How the new jute crop will affect the raw material market is still problematical, but the impression is gaining ground that prices will be easier. In new crop first mark grades August/September have been offered to the Continent at £28 15 s, and actuals to the home market at £ 29. The Calcutta reports are, moreover, assuring, though some speak of too much rain having fallen in certain districts.

The easier feeling in connection with jute is having the effect of diminishing the sales of yarn, though the market for certain grades of hessian yarn, which has been temporarily closed, has become once more open. The brightest side of the market has undoubtedly been the inquiry for cloth. Hessians have re-established themselves. The demand is from no quarter in particular, but an all-round one. Quick delivery is being asked for in many cases, and good prices are being realised. Buyers are finding that prices for jute cloth are not likely to fall just yet.

Prices:—Jute, first mark actuals, May/June, £32; red SCC., £28; Daisee 2, £29 10s; Tossa 2, £31 10s; Tossa 3 £29 10s; new crop first actuals. August September £29 10s; new crop lighting actuals September, £27 10s. Jute yarns, 8lb cops 4.50 (3s); 8lb sacking chains, 4-75 (4½); 8lb hessian chains, 5; 3-ply 8lb. twist, 5. Chestnut hessians, 11 per. 10½os, 40in, 4.50 (4½d); 10por 10os, 40in, 4.25 (4 1/4d); 9os, 40in, 3.83 (3 7/8d); 8½oz., 40in, 3.67 (3 8-12d); 8os, 40in, 3.50 (3½d); floorcloth, 76in, 9½os, 8.25 (8¼d); 7por. 16os, 36in, 5.25 (5¼d).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, May 14.

Demand for linseed oil has eased down somewhat, and prices are inclined lower, under £37 having been accepted for spot oil and for delivery to August. The market, however, appears fairly steady, but is moving in sympathy with seed. Lower prices have been accepted for all descriptions of cotton oil, crude Egyptian now offering freely at £39 5s and soapmakers' grade of refined at £40 naked ex Hull mill. English soya oil is in poor demand, and is being undersold by Oriental oil, of which large quantities are to hand. Palm kernel oil is easier at £39 10s and there are few buyers of ground nut oil, which offers at £45 for crude and £50 for deodorised. Grape oil is a slow trade and is quoted much lower at £42 for crude and £44 refined.

In the oilseed section linseed has declined since the settlement of the labour dispute in Argentina and the removal of the fear of interrupted shipments, Plate now quoting £17 15s for April/May shipment. Most attention is, however, being directed to the Indian crop, Calcutta offering at £19 2s 6d April/May and Bombay at £20 afloat. Cotton seed is firm and a shade dearer, Black Egyptian being quoted at £13 3s 9d for April and Bombay £9 17s 6d afloat.

Cotton cakes continue in good request, but linseeds are only a moderate trade.

COAL.

CARDIFF, May 14.

The uncertain outcome of the negotiations between the coalowners and the miners and the incidence of the new wage obligations upon future selling prices, combined with

(Continued on column 4.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/20

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/26
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 8 M/st 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 100
Bank's buying 2 M/st D A Frcs. 925
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 935

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 198
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 188

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 240

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 302

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31⅛
London—Paris Frcs. 84.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London Brussels Frcs. 97.10.
London—Rome Liras 99.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	240
Japan	133 1/2
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, May 31.
Rentes 3 per cent.	52 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady	not much offering.
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent. since 5/23
Interest day to day loans ..	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2
Telegraphic transfers	1/4 29/32

WAR LOANS

	London, May 31.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/2 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .£	£ 100 7/8 „
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 3/8 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47 (nominal) unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	£ 66—7/8 „
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 57 7/8 unchd.
	London, May 29
Conversion Loan	.. £ 77 15/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	.. £ 103
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	.. £ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, June 2.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/14/8.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/15/6
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 83/15
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/4
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83/10

London, May 31.

Bar gold ready, £4/15/9
Silver ready d. 35/2
Silver forward d. 34/13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. China selling forward. London speculators buying forward. India and China loot to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 2.

Ready :—25—14—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Geth	25-13-9	25-14-3		25—14—3
Asad	25-14-9	25 15-3		25—15—3

Teji Mandi :—
Geth 0—3—6
Asad 0—5—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, June 2.

Ready —83—0—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Geth	83-2-0	83-6-0		83—4—0
Asad	83 9-0	83 7-0		83—11—0

Teji Mandi
Geth 1—4—0
Asad 2—2—0
Tone—Market steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 2.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 88/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of Indian War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Government of Indian War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/ 12
2 per cent Government of Indian War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Government of Indian War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of Indian War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1976 Rs. 78
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1923-46 Rs. 101/8.

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Francs .. 84.00

SHARES.

Share Market was closed to-day.

	London, May 31.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 20/—
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 123
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Western „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 2.

New York market was closed on the 30th and 31st May. Liverpool has been reported to-day and its points up on the 30th and 31st ultimo respectively. The market advanced early on fresh buying of new crop but later eased on some long liquidation at near positions.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vengsarr' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan and Co. cable under date 31st May as follows:—

"Weather continues unfavourable."

The tone of our market is distinctly good and with any further support from American prices should continue to advance. The American Bureau Report is due for publication to-day but we think that the same has already been discounted unless the figure should prove to be below 67 per cent. The situation as the whole appears to be distinctly bullish seeing that the new American crop has undoubtedly made a bad start and unless weather conditions in the near future should materially improve we would be in favour of making purchases on any weak moments.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 545 for F. G. Broach April/May, and declined to Rs. 542 on one prominent Shroff selling. Going up by half a rupee the prices further gave way to Rs. 539½ on selling by Commission Houses. On scattered buying the market improved to Rs. 540½ but again dropped to Rs. 538 on general selling and closed steady at Rs. 540 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 538½ on Liverpool quotations being lower and going up to Rs. 539 gave way to Rs. 534½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 535. Offices were sellers of Oomra July.

Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 554 and gradually gave way to Rs. 578 on Commission Houses selling but again recovered to Rs. 580 on buying by Shroffs and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 506 and gradually declined to Rs. 500 in sympathy with the fall in Broach and Oomra July and closed steady at Rs. 503 on scattered buying. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 547 and Rs. 459 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady on Saturday and there was good inquiry for nice fine quality. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward business owing to birthday of His Majesty The King Emperor and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	535
Fully Good Bengal July ..	546
„ „ .. ..Dec/Jan	456
Fine Oomra ..July ..	575
„ „ .. ..Dec./Jan.	498

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. G.	G.	F. G.	F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	585	570	535	540	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	600	585	570	..	
M. G. Broach	635	625	610	600	
M. G Southerns ..	..	630	620	610	600
M. G. Mathia	585	575	560	..	
M. G. Khandesh	590	580	565	..	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	540
„ „ Bengal July ..	551
„ Dec./January ..	461
Fine Oomra July ..	580
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	502
Good Southerns May/June ..	600
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	605

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

June, 2.

Liverpool Market 30th, 31st May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
17.48	July	17.50+02	17.58+10	17.54+06	
15.62	Oct.	15.68+06	15.72+10	15.74+12	
15.08	Jan.			15.18+10	
14.92	Mar.	14.98+06		15.01+09	
Egyptians.					
21.65	July			21.80+15	
19.66	Nov			19.70+04	

Telegraphic market advices: 30th May: Liverpool Market will be closed when Agricultural Bureau Report issued on Monday (to-day). Liverpool Market expects Bureau Report about 67 per cent. Crop accounts again unfavourable to-day. There are signs of improvement in textile trade in America.

31st May: Weather cold. Light rains Mississippi, Northern part Louisiana, Daily forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy, slightly warmer western belt.

(2) Crop accounts unfavourable. Cold and wet. Long liquidation of near positions. Fresh buying new crop. Market closed at 12-30 p.m.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 31.
Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	150
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	18.86
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	24 00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31.

Months.	To-day's Price
June	.. 18.06+.09
July	.. 17.54+.06
August	.. 17.00+.06
September	.. 16.41+.10
October	.. 15.74+.12
November	.. 15.45+.11
December	.. 15.29+.10
January	.. 15.18+.10
February	.. 15.07+.09
March	.. 15.01+.09
April	.. 14.91+.09
May	.. 14.83+.09
June	.. 14.18+.09
Tone—Steady	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May, 31.

f. G. Bengal, Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good	12.60
„ „ Fine	13.00
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.75
„ „ Fully Good	13.25
„ „ Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.60
„ Fully Good	14.00
„ Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May. 31.

Months.	Previous price.	To-days price.
June	..	22.20+.15
July	..	21.80+.15
August	..	21.45+.10
September	..	21.10+.05
October	..	20.20+.05
November	..	19.70+.04
December	..	19.60+.04
January	..	19.50+.04
Feb.	..	19.45+.04
March	..	19.35+.04
April	..	19.35+.04
May	..	19.35+.04

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 31.
Bales.

Total in Sight	10,734,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	237,000
East Indian „ „	213,000
American „ „	1,441,000
Other „ „	178,000
Total Sales	25,000
East Indian Sales	1100
East Indian Stock	110,000
„ „ Forwarded	4,800
„ „ Actual Export ..	1400
„ „ Imports	11,000
„ „ Speculation ..	3,300
American Afloat	24,000
East Indian Afloat	118,000
Total Afloat	195,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 30.

Week's Receipts U.S. Ports ..	51,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	10,000
„ „ to France and Continent	38,000
„ „ to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	364,000
„ at Interior Ports ..	351,000

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 31.

	To-day's prices.	
	July ..	17.54+.06
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	Oct. ..	15.74+.12
Liverpool ..	Jan. ..	15.18+.10
	Mar. ..	15.01+.09

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers	21/9
July Sellers	20/10 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	21/1
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July Sept Sellers	21/1

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, June 2.

The market for Ready Sugar quotes to-day Saturday's closing rates. New Crop market opened by a drop of 2 to 3d per cwt. in the levels prevailing Saturday evening and has recorded a steady tone with little business doing.

Kanta in the local market remains closed, to-day being Amavasya Holiday.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 23/12 per cwt.

Do. Transhipment ex Bond Rs. 18/12 per cwt.

Do. Shipment June sh 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Do. Shipment June/July sh 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Do. Shipment July/September sh 20/10 per cwt F.B.H.

RUBBER.

London, May 31.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug.	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 1/2

Tone—Very little business.

METALS.

London, May 31

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter .. nominal.	£ 28 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, June 2

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	1 ..	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62	0	0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62	0	0
Do	1 3/4 ..	63	0	0
Do	2 ..	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/ ..	70	0	0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	70	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2 ..	69	0	0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	69	0	0
Copper	2/ ..	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	.. ..	41	8	0
Pat Klai	.. ..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	.. ..	18	0	0
German Brass, -Metal 3/4	..	60	8	0
„ „	1 ..	78	0	0
1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		89	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4	..	70	0	0
„ „ 1, 1 1/4	..	70	8	0

WHEAT

London, May 31.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
J/J Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
J/J Sellers	43/
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Value ..	32/6
Wheat choice white Karachi per 462 lbs	
C.I.F. J/J sellers	46/3
„ RED KARACHI J/J Value ..	45/3
Tone:—Quiet but steady	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs May Paid.	4 3/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 2.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 9 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold .	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teaseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 6 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 8 6
Wheat, Aug-Sept. ..	7 4 6	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 14 9	
Groundnuts J/J ..	71 0 0	
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		72 10 0
Cotton Seed J/J ..		5 8 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31th May, 1924.

Cotton	4,163 Bales
Wheat	26,109 Qrs
Linseed	14,916 „
Rapeseed etc.	365 „
Gingellyseed	120 „
Poppyseed	275 „
Groundnuts	965 „
Castorseed	2,220 „
Rice	37,645 „
Myrabollams	256 „
Cottonseed	4,955 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,510 „
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	270 „
Bajri	1143 „
Coal	9,197 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, June 1

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Pabelwan	1	5	9
Tata (Darji)	1	5	9
Chula	1	5	9
satta.—			
Fabaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Dhoties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	9	6
Dhoties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	10	3
Swan Finlay per piece	6	13	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Pearl	7	8	0
Bleached Cheek			
Kasturchand per piece	8	0	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	8	0
Black Cheek—			
Textile per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustan	12	11	0

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM GOOD WITH VEGETABLES.

COCOGEM is particularly suited for cooking vegetables fried, boiled or baked.

Vegetables such as potatoes, spinach, lady-fingers, brinjal, pumpkin, marrow, etc., have very delicate flavours. Cook vegetables in ghee or other animal fats and the natural flavour is lost in the overpowering clinging taste of ghee or fats used.

Cook these vegetables in Cocogem and note the enhanced delicious natural flavour of the vegetables only. Cocogem intensifies the delicate flavour of vegetables, as it is 100 per cent vegetable and is odourless and flavourless.

COCOGEM Cooks Carrots, cauliflower, cabages, etc.

Sole Distributers for Bombay (Excluding Sindh.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

COME AND SEE US!

NO, NOT US, BUT OUR STORE, THEN, YOU WILL FIND IT CLEAN, SPACIOUS, TIDY, WELL-KEPT; GIVE US CREDIT—BECAUSE YOU COULD BUY MOST ACCESSORIES UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

Accessory Specialists.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrs: "Automotive." Telep. 26106

"SUPER-AMULET"

GLARE PROTECTOR.

A much improved design of our original "Amulet" providing greater protection from sun-glare as the glasses completely cover the eyes while being much lighter and consequently more comfortable.

We will be very pleased to show you our "Super Amulet" and explain its advantages or send it by V. P. P.

With opaque side-wings, and fitted with "London smoke" or neutral tinted glass. Rs. 7-8.

Fitted with Amber-tint or "Rayophyll" Glasses and transparent side-wings. Rs. 12.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office For India, 44, Hornby Road, Bombay. Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon, and Simla.

(Continued from column 1.)

the strike in the Ruhr and the British coal port crisis, are all factors exercising a disturbing influence upon the coal market.

Despite uncertainties, however, the tone of the Welsh market is not so unfavourable as of late, although the volume of business passing is far from adequate to enable prices to improve. From the Continent inquiry shows no marked improvement. Italian business is slow, while in all other directions trade is only of a modest character.

The bulk of the business passing is being taken by best grades, and at 23s to 23s 6d first Admiralty large is fairly well supported, with seconds steadily moving off at 27s to 27s 6d. Dry coals meet a moderate demand, with prices just steady around 28s bests; ordinaries are slow at 25s 6d. The Monmouthshire market keeps quiet, and at 26s 6d to 27s. Black vein large offers fairly freely, with Western Valleys 26s and Eastern neglected and weak around 24s 6d to 25s 6d. Small coals are firm and meet a ready sale at 19s bests, 18s good bunkers, 15s to 17s ordinary cargoes. Coke is slow at 57s 6d specials, 46s others. Patent fuel is quiet and unchanged at 28s to 30s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.
Patwardhan Circus, opp. Dadar Station (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

Harwood League (2nd Div.): G. I. P. All Blacks Vs. Bombay City Police, Cooperage.

Condolence meeting re. late Sir A. Mukherji and late Sir A. Chowdhery, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Meeting of Ghatkopar citizens re. Pathan terrorism, R.A. Vidyalaya Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Meeting to protest against Mr. Dwarkadas proposal of removing boycott of British goods, Sheth M. Premji Wadi (Waghwadi.)

a WEDNESDAY, June 4.

Patwardhan Circus, opp. Dadar Station (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)

THURSDAY, June 5.

Intermediate Examination in Arts Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 13m.
June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 14m.
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st June, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	17-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-10	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0 x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-45
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Kathiawar (Express	7-40	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5 y

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passenger their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

z This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 2nd June 1924:—Small-pox 9 attacks 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 87. Total mortality this day last year 88.

BENGALEE CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting on the death of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and Sir Asutosh Chowdhary will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. when all Bengalees are requested to be present.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The band of the Bombay Battalion A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MEETING OF MILLHANDS.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, a meeting of millhands will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Manaji Hall near the Sun Mills, lower Parel, for the consideration of the fortnightly payment of wages, maternity benefits, etc.

"THEOSOPHY AND SEMITIC RELIGIONS"

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. H. A. Bagza, Secretary of the Bhavnagar Youth Lodge, will deliver a lecture on "Theosophy and Semitic Religions" to-day (Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lodge premises, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road.

BALIA CADI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of out-door patients treated in the above dispensary, between 22nd Feb. and 21st May 1924 were 1,063. Among these there were 488 Males 26 Females, 194 Boys, and 83 Girls. Of those treated all recovered except one female. Subscriptions received by the Honorary Secretary, of the Charitable Dispensary, Gram-Amta, Dacca are:—Moulvi Aquilor Rahman Nadvi Rs. 14-8 Mrs. Jahanara, Bombay and some gentlemen Rs. 16-2 Rs. 1-8, total Rs. 31-2.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 30 a.m. (S.T.) in Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Hall to consider practical means for the protection of the lives and properties of the Ghatkopar public against the terrorism of dacoits now rampant in the suburbs.

BHULESHWAR D.C.C.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to protest against the proposal of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas regarding the removal of boycott of the British Empire goods to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) The following Nationalist leaders will address the meeting:—Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi, Mr. D. P. Pathek, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla will preside over the meeting:—

Place:—Seth M. Premji's Wadi (Wagh Wadi).

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The First General Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held on Thursday (the 5th instant) at 6-30 p.m. in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, when the President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn will deliver his "Presidential Address" for the new session. All local members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday (the 6th inst) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) and on Saturday the 7th idem at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

H.H. JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARAYA OF SHARDA PEETH IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Swami Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji Maharaj Jagadguru Shankaracharaya of Shri Sharada Peeth (who after presiding over the Karnatak Provincial Conference at Gokrun, toured the Karnatak Provinces a few weeks ago and was laid up seriously ill at Belgaum and has now recovered from the illness) arrived in Bombay by the 6-45 a.m. passenger train from Poona on Sunday. His Holiness is still suffering from severe cough and is very weak; but compared to the state he was in at Belgaum, he is now infinitely improved. Dr. Savnur and Sriyut Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, and other gentlemen of Belgaum are particularly to be thanked for his Holiness' rescue from the threatened grave development of double pneumonia. His Holiness will undergo rest cure for some days in Bombay and stays as usual with Mr. Chhaganlal Narnvaty, (Bhikajirthibai Building, Chikalwadi, Grant Road).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from Bombay of 17th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 31st ultimo. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. special train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 31st May and is due here via Colombo on 12th instant.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The above Society has been started through the (the above society has been started since the 14th January last, and is doing its work steadily among its members. The principal objects of the society are:—1. To supply free nursing implements such as ice bag, thermometer, bed pan, enema etc. for the use in sickness.

2. To help the poor deserving students.
3. To give monetary help in dire necessity as far as funds permit, and
4. To give every possible help to the needy.

The benefit of the above was restricted to the members of the society upto this time but finding that even rich, not to speak of middle and poor class people do not possess nursing implements on account of some of them being costly and difficult to be kept clean and undamaged after the use is over, the society is providing free these implements for use in urgent need to all people by depositing money of the articles which will be very useful in sickness. The receiver will be responsible for breakages etc. If the generous public will help the society by giving above implements or by becoming members, the society will be in position to do the work above mentioned on a large scale.

The Hon. Secretary will gladly give further Society's office at Soman Building, 1st floor, 32 Charni Road, Post Girgaum, Bombay.

DEATH FROM SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touchingg the death of Chaganlal Kanyalal (50) residing on the second floor of a house in Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

The deceased lived with his uncle. He had been ill on and off for the last nine months and was not right in his head. On Sunday he was found lying dead in the gutter just below a window of his room. When his relatives went to the room they found all the doors and windows fastened except the window overlooking the gutter.

The jury returned a verdict of death from suicide whilst of unsound mind.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Sophie Judah, a Jewess, residing at Byculla, was pumping a primus stove when the flame flared up and caught her clothes. She was extensively burnt over her body and was removed to J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

ANOTHER PATHAN ROUND-UP.

897 ARRESTED: 149 FOUND HOMELESS AND DETAINED.

The Bombay City Police had on Sunday morning another hot weather sensation when they haunted the lairs of the Pathans in the city and rounded up 897 of them. About 700 police constables armed with sticks under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Sharpe marched towards Sankli Street, North Brook Gardens, Imamwada and Memonwada at 2 a.m. on Sunday and surrounded the localities at a given time. The procedure adopted was the same as done before and the Pathans followed the police quietly without offering any resistance. They were then taken to the Mazagon Court where "sorting" process was resorted to, which took couple of hours. The scrutiny disclosed the fact that 149 were homeless and unemployed of whom 86 were British Pathans. The raid did not discover any arms but it is hoped that the two rounding ups in the last few days have demoralized the Pathans in their activities of molesting and looting in the city. The other Pathans who were employed in the city were discharged after duly warned to earn an honest living. Those found undesirable will be dealt with according to law.

ANOTHER PATHAN DACOITY AT GHATKOPER.

MONEY AND GOODS TAKEN AWAY.

On Sunday morning another dacoity took place at Ghatkoper when a gang of Pathans raided the Servants' Quarters of a Railway Engineer. It appears the Binaiyas occupying the rooms had received their wages on Saturday which the Pathans apparently knew. The dacoits forced an entry into one of the rooms by removing some iron bars and walked away with a trunk containing some cash and wearing apparel.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Hearing was resumed before Mr. P. de Penha, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court of the case in which Shivram Arjuna Sangari, and Ramchandra Shankar Angle, Mazgaon Foreman, are charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 500-8-0 being the sum of the third class tickets from Dadar, Bombay to Gala on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

According to the complainant's deposition, the accused had three tickets which belonged to Byculla on the date mentioned, viz., 30th June last, costing Rs. 500-8-0, but two tickets were examined by the Station Master at the place and again near the entrance on the platform where they were standing by another ticket collector; that the first occasion after leaving Dadar that their tickets were examined was at the changing Station, Itarsi on the 2nd January 1924 when they came back to the platform to go to their destination by another train. The ticket collector at Itarsi said that the tickets in their possession were for Katni to Bombay dated the 30th December 1923. On their protestation that they paid for and got their tickets at Byculla to Jais, they were taken to the Station Master who, after hearing them, placed the matter in the hands of the police who recorded the complainant's statement. After a couple of days stay at Itarsi the complainant and his companion made their way to Cawnpore and thence to their native place by selling some of their clothes and brass vessels.

Examined by Court, the complainant said he could not identify anyone in the Court as having examined his ticket.

The complainant identified Mr. Vaughan, Ticket Collector at Itarsi, Mr. Owers, Station Master and Mr. Sardari Lal, Sub-Inspector, of the same Station.

Mr. Alexander Vaughan, Ticket Collector at Itarsi and Mr. Owers Station Master, in their evidence corroborated the statement of the complainant. So also did Mr. Sardari Lal, Sub-Inspector at Itarsi. The Station Master and the Sub-Inspector stated that they suspected fraud as the tickets from Katni bore the date 30th December and there was hardly sufficient time for anyone again to Itarsi before the 2nd on which date to go from there to Bombay and travel they examined the tickets.

The case is postponed to the 9th inst.

Mr. Y. N. Joshi, Railway Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Vas appeared for the accused.

PATHAN SHOOTING TRAGEDY

The case in which Abdul Gafoor Did Mahommad and Imaran Gul Abdul Gafor stand charged with the murder of Akram Khan Karim and Begumjanbi was proceeded with at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. P. L. Thakar, Additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. De Cunha conducted the prosecution. Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister and Mr. N. G. Deo, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Hoor Jan, the daughter of the deceased, Begumjanbi, was the first witness examined.

On the request of Mr. Azad, the witness, after a little persuasion, allowed herself to be identified by the first accused by revealing her face to him.

In her deposition sheh stated that she was 18 years old and resided at Bhisti Moholla. She knows accused Nos. 1 and 2. Accused No. 2 is the son of accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 is her step father. Her mother was married to accused No. 1 after the death of her father Shah Mahommed. Her mother, after the marriage, stayed with accused No. 1 for 14 years. She was also residing with them during that period. About 5 months ago her mother was turned out by accused No. 1 as a result of a quarrel over domestic expenses. After leaving Imamwada she and her mother went to live at Bhisti Mcholla near Pydhonie. About four or five days before the 11th May, on which date she was married to Akram Khan, the deceased a notice for maintenance was sent by her mother to accused No. 1. After her marriage to Akram Khan, she and her mother resided with him at Temkar Moholla. On the night of the 13th May her mother received a reply to her notice in consequence of which her mother and grandmother left the house the next morning at about 8 to go to the place of accused No.1. Her husband was not at home at the time. He came at 8-30 and on being informed that her mother had gone to accused No. 1 he also left. At 9-30 she learnt that her husband was shot dead and that her mother was seriously injured. At 2 p.m. the same day she learnt that her mother also died. On the 15th she identified the bodies of her husband and mother at the Coroner's Court.

Shown a title she said that it belonged to accused No. 1 with whom she had seen it for two years. She also identified the clothes of both the deceased as having been worn by them on the day of their death.

Examined by the Court witness said that the reply to her mother's notice was an oral message sent by accused No. 1 through her mother Abdul Hakim.

Wasir Begum was the next witness called She said she was the wife of Mahammad Khan residing at Bhisti Moholla. The deceased Begum Janbi was her daughter who was married to accused No. 1 about 14 years ago. About three months back her daughter came to her place at about 2 a.m. with a 14 months' baby. There was none else with her. (She, however, changed this statement later and said that the deceased's daughter also was with her). They stayed with her for about 3 months. On the 11th May Hoor Jan was married to Akram Khan. Then Hoor Jan and her mother went to reside with the deceased Akram Khan at Temkar Moholla.

Further hearing of the case will be taken up on the 9th instant.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. G R. Khairaz, Ag. 2nd Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Achrekar, charged one Hassanali, a hotel-keeper and five of his servants with throwing stones at the house of the complainant, Fejibibi.

Mr. St. John appeared for the complainant and Mr. Billimoria defended the accused.

Evidence showed that there was dispute between the complainant and one of the accused in regard to payment of provisions supplied to the complainant; that on the morning of the 14th the accused, with his servants, threw stones into the house of the complainant from the Street. With the arrival of police they dispersed.

As the accused was willing to compensate the complainant, pay a substantial sum in charity and undertake not to molest the complainant in future, the case was marked compounded.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R. F.A. ——— 3 goals.
(Ford, Carey, Abbott).
Y. M. C. A. ——— nil.

The meeting between the Bombay Brigade R. F. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in the first division of the Harwood League ended in a three goal victory for the Brigade men on Monday evening. There was a poor attendance compared with that of Saturday and football was equally poor. A late start was made and throughout 60 minutes the spectators endeavoured to suppress their yawns. Featureless midfield play was the order at the opening stages and it was quite a long time before the R.F.A. took possession of the ball. Allen the Brigade left extreme left the Y.M.C.A. backs wondering and passed across to Ford who drew first blood, a goal against them, spurred the young men on but their combination was hardly dangerous and when they did get through they lost sight of the prescribed netted area. Ernst ran down the left wing and sent a square pass but Latchford was clumsy enough to have handled and a good opening was lost. The second goal of the R.F.A. came through Carey just a minute before lemon time was announced. For nearly had the ball in off a corner but shot over but again got possession from the goal kick.

With neat dodged he worked his way through the Young Men and a short pass to Carey resulted in the latter increasing the lead.

From the kick off in the second half the R.F.A. made an attempt to combine but the Young Men had decidedly the better of exchanges in the latter period. The persistant but feeble attacks of the Y.M.C.A. produced no effect upon the Brigade custodian who cleared several slow but difficult shots. Abbot, the R.F.A. inside left got possession off a "free" and ran half the field with the ball and finally beat McCarthy with ease, making it the third and last goal for his side. Ford made several brilliant attempts individually and with better help from his colleagues will do yet better.

The teams were:—

B.B.R.F.A.:—Banks; Cowper and C. Kelly; Rogers, James and Hepolette; Ardagh, Carey, Ford, Abbott and Allen.

Y.M.C.A.:—McCarthy; Fox and McMurchie; Hardy, Holmes, and Brown; Tongue, Thompson, McCarthy, Latchford and Ernst.

Referee:—F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY at 5-45.

G.I.P. All-Blacks Vs. City Police.

RECRUITMENT IN ENGLAND.

HIND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following is the text of a telegram sent by the Hind Medical Association, Bombay, to the Government of India:—

"Independent Indian Medical opinion strongly resents the hypocritical policy of the Government of India in asking for further recruitment in England for the I.M.S. while the Lee Commission talks of the abolition of the I.M.S. We urge that the I.M.S. must be extinguished and every province should organise its own Medical Service. If during the transition period recruitment is necessary in the present I.M.S. Indians who received commission in the last European war must be given preference and R.A.M.C. should not be dumped in India."

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN ENGINE

On the 30th of May last a local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was entering the Dadar Station at about noon when one of the firemen heard a thud and on looking round he missed the second fireman Shivnath Bunda whom he had seen standing behind him. The train was stopped and Shivnath was found lying on the platform with his legs injured and bleding from his mouth. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from compression of brain due to his having fallen from a locomotive engine on the station platform but there was no evidence to show he fell.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDAYALAYA

SESSION BEGINS ON 10TH.

MAHATMAJI TO DELIVER INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad, begins its session of 1924-25 on the 10th instant at 8 a.m. with an inaugural address from Mahatma Gandhi. The address will be delivered at the Satyagraha Ashrama Sabarmati, and the students are expected to assemble there before 8 a.m.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

BOMBAY GOVT'S. RESOLUTION.

The following Communique has been issued by the Government of Bombay, Transferred Departments:—

RESOLUTION OF GOVENRMENT.

On the 20th March 1924 Mr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., moved and the Legislative Council passed the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to Government that the remaining period of supersession of the Surat Municipality be remitted and that the Municipality be restored to the people of Surat forthwith."

Before, however, the Municipality is re-established, it is necessary to revise its existing Election Rules so as to provide for the communal representation of Mahomedans and a wider Municipal franchise and thereafter to prepare the Municipal electoral roll on the basis of the wider franchise. The preliminaries, viz. the formation of wards, the allotment of seats to the different wards and the necessary amendments in the Election Rules, will be finished by the end of May when the Municipality can finally prepare the electoral rolls. It is expected that the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls will take two months. Consequently the rolls can be published only at the end of July. As under the Municipal Election Rules the publication of the rolls must take place four months before the beginning of the term of office of the new board the Municipality can at the earliest be re-established on the 15th December 1924. The period of three years for which the Municipality was superseded expires in February 1925. In pursuance, however, of the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council Government have decided that the Municipality should be re-established at the earliest possible date. Accordingly the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) is pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 179 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and in modification of paragraph 7 of Government Resolution no. 1707, dated the 6th February 1922, that the period of supersession of the Surat Municipality shall expire on the 15th December 1924 and that the Municipality shall be re-established with effect from that date.

WARNING TO BOMBAY PUNJABIS.

It has been brought to the notice of the Punjab Government that large numbers of Punjabis have gone to Bombay in the hope of obtaining passports there, and have suffered considerable hardship and loss pending inquiries from this Government regarding their character and antecedents and the *bona fides* of their journey. Persons proceeding overseas from the Punjab are therefore warned that they should apply for passports to the Punjab Government through their respective Deputy Commissioners, not less than 15 days before the date on which they intend to start. If they fail to do so, they are likely to experience great delay and difficulties in obtaining passports elsewhere.

A KOLI CONFERENCE.

The first Koli Conference is proposed to be held at Vedchha, Surat District, on the 8th instant (Sunday) and the following two days. The Conference is likely to discuss questions affecting compulsory education, temperance, marriage reform and the possibilities of the co-operative movement. But perhaps the most important question that might be decided by the Conference will be the greater solidarity of the Kolis achieved by an effective fusion of their subcastes and sections. Mr. Kanaiyalal N. Desai will preside.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the presence of 50,000 people, Earl Haig unveiled the cenotaph at George Square in Glasgow.—Reuter.

Cologne.—The Ruhr miners' dispute has been settled. Men receive fifteen per cent increase in their wages and will work an extra hour until September.—Reuter.

Dublin.—The acceptance of arbitration has averted a threatened railway strike.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—Two of the missionaries mentioned in a cable of May 29 have been released. They are well.—Reuter.

Nagasaki.—The American world-fliers have arrived at Kagoshima.—Reuter.

APPALLING MOTOR ACCIDENT.

GHASTLY SCENE ON MAHABLESHWAR ROAD.

AN EYE WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

Mr. Russa H. Mehta writes:—

For the benefit of all motorists and the public in general, I shall feel obliged if you will publish the following account in your valuable paper.

On Sunday, 1st June, I happened to motor down from Mahableshwar to Poona in my Buick car, when about 3 p.m. I witnessed one of the most ghastly sights it would fall to the lot of human eyes to perceive. About a mile and a quarter from Wai village I found a huge lorry dashed into the mountain side of the Wai Ghat. A man was most cruelly pinned in between the lorry and the mountain side, with his head badly cut hanging down and his thighs tightly jammed. I found this intensely tortured man supported by another, who was holding his head which was bleeding most profusely from two appalling cuts. The driver in the wheel was found in his seat stunned and dazed beyond all consciousness and so badly knocked that only with the greatest of difficulty we were able to extricate him from his seat. Another man with a bad gash in his forehead was lying on the roadside, yelling and shrieking with pain in a manner most inhuman. He was dying of thirst and was helpless to move on account of both of his legs being dislocated from his body. The grueseme spectacle of this man groaning and writhing indescribable pain was enough to make the staunchest motorist give up all further hopes of indulging in this sport. A little further away in the shelter were two more men, one with a leg so badly bruised that she would never have the use of it again another with her breast cut up in two, the most dying.

On inquiries I found that this appalling accident had taken place nearly three-quarters of an hour before my arrival during which time I was told several cars had passed mercilessly without extending the smallest aid to these most unfortunate and suffering souls. The first thing I thought of doing was to block the road at both sides so as no further cars would selfishly pass by and so as I could have some help to save these dying souls. In no time I had a complement of 40 to 60 men. I got one car immediately to Wai for police and medical aid, while with my cousin I tried my utmost first of all to extricate the 'pinned' man. Forty people could not shift the lorry a fraction of an inch even when it was fully unloaded. At last a happy idea dawned on me to place a jack in between the mountain and the lorry wall, and lo! the idea worked after great difficulties. The man after being jammed by his thighs for nearly an hour and a half with his bleeding head hanging down, was now released from the worst form of torture. Medical aid having arrived in the meantime, the wounded people were removed into a van, which carried them to the Wai hospital.

I must say in this connection that the medical aid was of the most primitive type, the doctor in question being obviously quite incompetent for the task before him. Again the police were more flabbergasted than alert and were really a matter of hindrance than help. They were even afraid of lifting the wounded from the ground into the van.—It would be a matter of no surprise to me that out of the six injured persons only three lived to tell the tale. The other three lives it would have been possible to save with prompt and efficient medical aid which was sadly wanting.

The lorry in question belonged to the Government. It was making for Lloyd's Dam. I should think it was a 3 or 5 ton lorry very old in appearance. The cause of the accident is unknown, but can be readily imagined to be failure of brakes on a bad gradient.

Ten miles further up the journey I encountered another accident. This was past Khandala P.W.D.'s bungalow. A Dodge Passenger Van had slipped and completely overturned killing the driver instantaneously.

"Safety-first" is the burning question of the day in Bombay. It is time the authorities would take up the problem of Mahableshwar traffic severely into their hands otherwise many more lives will be easily lost. There are too many unreliable, heavy and overloaded lorries allowed to travel on the Ghats for which work they are most unsafe. Many drivers are highly careless and negligent especially the Service drivers. Road etiquette is never so sadly wanting as it is here. Police aid is highly incompetent and seldom to be had for miles and miles put together.

I suggest the severest inquiry be made into this appalling accident which ought to be made a lesson for all concerned to enhance future public safety. I hear that His Excellency the Governor is motoring down to Poona to-day and I feel sure that after seeing the scene of this terrible mishap he will not fail personally to devote his energies to the future safety of the Mahableshwar Road. Finally if it be possible the greatest effort should be expended in finding out the heartless owners of those half-a-dozen cars that coldly passed the scene of this accident without waiting to offer help and the severest punishment be inflicted on them.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

DISTINCTIONS, CERTIFICATES AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The Principal of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, writes:—

"Examinations for the distinctions of Bhishagvar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, and for the certificates of Bhishak, Rasa Vaidya and Upa-Vaidya, also for female students of Paricharika and Sarika will begin on Thursday (the 19th June, 1924), in the Hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees to the Registrar, at least a fortnight before the date of the examination.

Those appearing from other institutions should send in with their applications, certificates of particulars about their studies.

Admissions for the new students (males and females) will take place after due test from Monday (the 30th June 1924), to Wednesday, the 2nd July 1924.

Lectures will begin on Thursday the 3rd July, 1924.

Full particulars of the curriculam and the examinations will be supplied on application with postage stamps of annas two only."—(Advertisement).

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

Established 1926, Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Commercial Law, etc., imparted by Principals R. J. MUKATI and R. S. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A.

Enrolment Daily for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Accountants Examinations. Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Building, Kalbadevi. Prospectus FREE on application.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS

RECEIVED IN

MARBLES, TILES, ASBESTOS-SHEETS, CEMENT, ETC.

PRICES LOWEST.

Apply

Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.

20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp

Nagindas & Manekla

30, Hanuman Building,
Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
TELE: No. 22560.

Attention!

Doctors, Chemists, Druggists & Merchants

GET THE BEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES from

Direct Importers & Sole Agents

B.G. Jack & Co.,

Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co. KALLE & Co., and to leading German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and Surgical goods, etc.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab B. Dover of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1922) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, (1922) Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

MESSRS RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.

Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS

ANNA 1 and 6 PIES per Block

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.

(V. P. P. not to be accepted.)

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1924.

THE SPIDER'S PARLOUR.

We pointed out the other day that considering that the terms of reference of the proposed Government of India Committee on Reforms were as narrow as those of the Muddiman Committee, the fact that it would include non-officials and would take evidence in public did not make it more acceptable to India. Evidently Lord Reading's Government, the most reactionary Government of India we have had for some years, have been resorting to one desperate remedy after another in order to prevent India coming into her own. Their Purdah Committee having failed to evoke any enthusiasm from the public they hit upon the plan of killing two birds with one stone, that is, by their new Reform Committee at once to demoralise the united ranks of the Nationalist Party and to make the Swaraj Party stultify itself in the eyes of all India.

With the air of making a tremendous concession to Indian public opinion they announced their decision to appoint a Committee consisting of non-officials as well as officials. Pandit Motilal Nehru was graciously asked to become a member of this Committee. The Pandit, we are glad to learn, has courteously declined to walk into the bureaucratic parlour. The Pandit was the author of the resolution on the Round Table Conference which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in February last, of which the main object was to secure the recognition of India's right to self-determination. The present Committee is appointed not with a view to a radical modification of the Government of India Act so as to do away with its insulting Preamble and give full effect to the substance of India's demand to determine her own constitution, but to discover "the feasibility and possibility of any advance within the Act" and, if necessary, to suggest such amendment of the Act as may be required to "rectify any administrative imperfections." Lord Reading, having before he came to India, made his reputation as a "diplomat," evidently imagined that the Pandit would be so overwhelmed by the graciousness of the invitation as not to realise the insult which is involved in it and which is added to the injury done to the country by the arrogant and contemptuous rejection of its united demand. For the leader of the Swaraj Party to have accepted this invitation would have resulted in the entire loss of confidence of the country in the Party. Nor can any non-Swarajist member of the Nationalist Party, which took its stand on Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution for a Round Table Conference, accept a seat on the Committee consistently with his own self-respect or the prestige of his party; for such acceptance can only mean the abandonment of the right of self-determination and the acceptance of the humiliating limitations of its terms of reference.

The Committee is being appointed to hoodwink the world and the Labour Government in England. If the latter are truly in earnest about establishing contact with the representatives of the people of India, they must immediately put a stop to the clumsy and unworthy "diplomatic" ways of Simla and honestly act in accordance with the principles and promises of the Party they represent. As Lala Lajpat Rai pointed out in his resent article in the "New Leader," a summary of which was published in a special cable to the "Forward," what is needed without delay is a clear understanding between the Indian Nationalists and the most sensible elements of the British Commonwealth,—an understanding only attainable by authoritative exchange of views and possibilities between the representatives of the two interests. The only man who can "deliver the goods" is Mahatma Gandhi. The "New Leader," commenting on Lala Lajpatrai's articles, has grasped this essential truth of the Indian problem. It says:

> "The present state of things, though it may last for years, is now morally indefensible. Labour's main duty is to hasten the advent of Home Rule.
>
> The time has passed for dictation from London. The shaping and modifications of the present constitution should come from Indians. No bureaucratic enquiry will meet the needs of the time
>
> It is fatal to exclude such men as Mr. Gandhi whose moderation when consulted always astonished his critics. The invitation should come from London and be a free conference between the British Government and the leaders of Indian opinion."

There is no other way. A Reforms Committee appointed by the Government and even a Royal Commission appointed by the British Government will only aggravate the situation and be summarily rejected by India.

"INDIAN POLITICS."

Were it not an obvious paradox to say so, we would declare Mr. Gwynn's work under the above title to be just that sort of production which is at once the strength and the weakness of the British race, particularly in its self appointed task of Empire-building. Mr. Gwynn toured India in the year 1922 for the "Manchester Guardian," and has reproduced the substance of his extensive and varied observation, originally contributed in the form of letters or articles in the great Liberal newspaper, in this volume. To his varied travels and observation, Mr. Gwynn, it must be admitted, adds an essentially Liberal outlook, with all the flaws and good points of the traditional English Liberalism. He has sympathy and he is anxious to see the viewpoint of his vis-a-vis. He tries to put himself in the Indian's position, thinking what the Indian thinks, feeling what the Indian feels. But he cannot get away from the root error of British Liberalism: He cannot conceive that salvation for any people struggling for liberty is to be achieved except in the ways and by the methods of orthodox British Liberalism. It is not stated in so many words in any page of the book; but on every page the discerning reader can easily read between the lines the instinctive feeling of superiority and patronage of a man who can echo to-day the pride and grandeur of thought contained in the old Roman boast "I am a Roman Citizen" in its modernised form. And because of that besetting sin we doubt it, in spite of all his painstaking observation, Mr. Gwynn has really penetrated to the core of the Indian political sentiment of the day.

The doubt is confirmed when we consider the problems that confront the Indian statesmen to-day, or rather the form in which these same problems are viewed by the Britisher and by the Indian. To the Britisher it is a problem of Nationalism which he seeks to reconcile with Imperialism; and, therefore, Mr. Gwynn sees in rather too lurid a light India's communal differences and her inability to formulate any constructive political formula in terms intelligible to the British journalist. To Indians, on the contrary, it is also a problem of nationalism, but a nationalism which consists in winning back the individual's lost sense of self-respect, and in co-ordinating and reconciling the various disruptive forces already in existence or being created before their very eyes by force of circumstances or by the machinations of interested parties. To illustrate this fundamental difference in viewpoint, let us take Lord Meston's diagnosis of the ills of the body politic in India, and the remedies prescribed by him:

> "As practical people, who are still responsible to the world for the well-being of India, besides having no mean record of past service to our credit, we cannot let the situation run away with us. To check further drift and deterioration, three courses seem open to us. One is to put down by force the ebullient nationalism which is assailing the whole fabric of our government. Another is to give India home rule at once, and let her take the consequences. The third is to stick to our plan of training India in the practice of democracy, and to stand by her until she gains reasonable experience."

Lord Meston, like Mr. Gwynn, is sane enough at once to rule out the first named course as being altogether outside the pale of practical politics, as much owing to the growing force of the democratic current in Britain herself as to the thorough assimilation of the doctrine of non-violence by almost every shade of politicians in this country. The choice to his lordship seems narrowed down between the second and the third, and there is more than an inkling in the Introduction as well as in the text of the book as to the alternative the bulk of informed British opinion is likely to adopt in the immediate future. But in making the choice it never sems to occur to Mr. Gwynn or Lord Meston, or, for the matter of that, to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald or Lord Olivier, that Indians ought to have some say about it.

The Indian nationalist considers the problem of modern India from an entirely different standpoint. Mr. Gwynn has given us two or three chapters on the constructive elements in Indian politics to-day as well as on the religious aspect of the present-day movements. To the Indian, however, in spite of the vivid picture of the young Indian of to-day in the person of Mr. Devadas Gandhi and Mr. Jwarharalal Nehru, his realisation of the inner springs and hidden motives of all that agitates the Indian mind at present cannot but appear to be extremely shallow and superficial. The Indian nationalist thinker is perfectly aware, as much as his British critic, that there is a communal problem, even though he may feel that a good deal of the intensity of that problem to-day is on account of undue prominence having been needlessly given to communal differences by the recent constitution-mongers of India. He is aware that there is growing up another cognate problem of class division, with all its cross currents, between the princes and the people, between the peasants and the land-lords, between the agriculturists and the industrialists. No amount of writing on the Oudh Talukdari settlement by any number of Mr. Gwynns could make Indians more intensely aware of these old and new sources of division inherent or created among them. But the Indian nationalist thinker is also aware of that deep-rooted feeling of the fundamental unity, which Mr. C. R Das would express in the exuberant form of a Pan-Asiatic Union and Maulana Mahomed Ali in that of a Pan-Islamic movement leading to the former. The alien observer like Mr. Gwynn entirely fails to perceive this deep-seated spring of unity. The faults of Mr. Gwynn's work are to us not the faults of the author. He has tried to give a very reasoned and well-documented picture of Indian thought and sentiment in the political world of to-day. He has not troubled to correlate India's place in the family of civilised nations, for no Englishman, barring a few exceptions, has yet fully acknowledged in his heart that the Indian is as much a human being as the European. He has not quite understood the inner springs of modern Indian agitation, perhaps because this is necessarily a domain of vague longings and unformed desires that the men Mr. Gwynn met were themselves unable to put into shape in a stranger's language. He is unsparing in his criticism of the Government and the official mentality, but his criticism becomes shorn of its edge owing to some undetected and undetectable element,—probably the mystic sympathy of the race. He has travelled widely, but always with the aid of a cicerone; he has studied deeply, but always the problem that was on the surface; he has pondered long and honestly, but always with the limitations of an Englishman considering Indian movements which are, or are threatening to be, as he wrongly imagines, inimical to the British interest in India.

Notes of the Day.

Exit M. Millerand?

Nemesis having overtaken M. Poincare, the removal of M. Millerand from the Presidentship of the French Republic was only inevitable. The policy of M. Poincare, it is notorious, was the policy of M. Millerand and the latter made this clear beyond doubt when before the recent elections he took the extraordinary step of issuing a statement which in effect meant that he would not call to power any Cabinet that would not subscribe to the policy of no evacuation of the Ruhr before payment of total reparations and that if the elections showed that the country was determined to reverse this policy he would resign. The elections have shown that whatever the policy of the new Cabinet, it is certainly not going to be one with which M. Millerand is irrevocably associated. The attitude of the Radical and Radical Socialist Federation and of the extreme Left Parties, as indicated in this morning's cable, make it clear that M. Millerand must soon quit his high post.

Japan's Opportunity.

America's mad act in passing the new Immigration Act has naturally roused the indignant self-respect of Japan, of which the *harakiri* by an unknown Japanese before the American Legation is only a characteristic manifestation. The protest against America, as Reuter's cable indicates, is assuming several aspects. The exclusion of American missionaries and the boycott of American goods are being advocated. But these cannot go far and all India will welcome the growth of a public movement calling upon Japan to return to East and the fact that meetings are being convened aiming at the formation of an Asiatic reunion. It will be remembered that this is exactly the course of action which Maulana Mohamed Ali suggested the other day in his cable to one of the leading Japanese newspapers when he declared that it was not enough for Japan to demonstrate her own sense of honour and self-respect. "Japan", Maulana Mohamed Ali added, "is but a part of the Eastern world whose honour must be defended by a federation of Eastern nations and the West must be taught to believe in the widest human sympathies and human intercourse." Neither she nor the East can afford to throw over the West, but they must discard Western nationalism which, with its characteristic exclusiveness is a curse to humanity." They can do so only by remaining true to themselves.

India and Russia.

It was a happy idea of Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala to invite to a private luncheon several Indian guests to meet the Russian Ambassador-designate and all the members of the Soviet Political Mission and the Soviet Trade Delegation in London. The Government of England have already recognised Russia and are negotiating a permanent treaty with its representatives. There is no reason why India should not resume her old relations with Russia. On the contrary there is much to be gained by open and constitutional intercourse of India with Russia and little, if anything, to lose. Bolshevik Russia has many a wrong to expiate but it is more sinned against than sinning. The Russian bogey has too long served the purpose of the opponents of India's freedom. It is time India, by frankly bringing about mutual understanding, laid it to rest.

A Mendacious Suggestion.

As a sample of the lengths to which the propaganda of misrepresentation of the aims and methods of popular movements in India is carried by certain representatives of the British Press in this country, we may refer to the report sent by the Calcutta correspondent of the "Morning Post" apropos the struggle at Tarakeshwar. The correspondent, after insinuating that the anti-Mahant party is trying to make political capital out of the struggle, goes on to remark as follows:—

> "The Reformers are almost exclusively composed of members of the Congress Party who demand that the temple be handed to the people through Congress or a committee thereof, which would place the latter body in possession of enormous funds, and if the movement could be extended would provide the Swarajists with a source of fabulous wealth."

It is not the first time that a maliciously false suggestion of this kind has been made. A similar suggestion had appeared in more than one British Tory journal in connection with the Guru-ka-bagh struggle. We shall not be surprised to read one day in the British Press that at the bottom of the Satyagraha at Vaikom there is the secret desire, on the part of the Congress leaders, to possess themselves of the "fabulous wealth" of the temple there; which would replenish the empty coffers of the Congress. We cannot but think that the misrepresentation of the aims of the struggle at Tarakeshwar is deliberate, being part and parcel of the propaganda to discredit every progressive movement in this country. However, no harm will come to any movement so long as it does not swerve in any way from the path of rectitud eand non-violence.

Relief of the Blind.

How far Great Britain is really ahead of India in all matters of vital national concern may be seen from the provision Parliament has made for the extension of the old age pension to blind persons who have attained the age of thirty. Up to now the blind from the age of fifty upwards were entitled to the pension, but henceforth the age is to be reduced to 30. In Great Britain it is not merely the blind, but every one who has reached the age of 70 is entitled to a weekly pension of ten shillings from the State. In India there is not only no such old age pension system for the benefit of the poor and the unemployed, but even the blind man who may be starving for lack of employment or of relations who would maintain him, cannot expect any help from the State. One thus sees how much progress India has to make before she can come up to the level of Great Britain in the matter of the treatment of the aged and disabled poor. And India will not be able to make that progress so long as she does not enjoy Swaraj like Great Britain. Only when India attains Swaraj will she be able to put a stop to the sacrifice of her precious resources at the altar of the Military Moloch and the equally insatiable Services and apply an adequate portion of the public revenues to the relief of her aged and helpless poor.

"Peculiarity of Style."

The writer of the letter under the above heading which appeared in our issue of 29th ultimo writes from Poona under date May 31:—

> Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 30-5-24 in which my attention is drawn to the Editorial note in the "Daily Mail" on my letter published in "The Chronicle" under the heading "Peculiarity of Style." I have already written a letter to you and posted it yesterday Friday 30-5-24 and which you will probably publish on Monday next. (The letter was published in our yesterday's issue.—Editor, "B. C.") I wish here to repeat that the letter in question was written in the afternoon of Tuesday the 27th instant. By a *mere slip* I put down the figure 26 instead of 27. In order to prove that the letter was *not* a bogus one I have in my letter posted to you yesterday suggested the procedure you should adopt. But I can set the matter at rest by stating here that the Editor of the "Daily Mail" has himself published in to-day's (Dak Edition) a letter of mine under the heading "Mrs. Besant's history of India."

THE BHIL CONFERENCE.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

I have recently come back from the Bhil Conference at Dohad in Gujarat, which has now become the Head Quarters of the Bhil Seva Mandal, under the able guidance of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. It is difficult to praise too highly the work which Mr. Thakkar, under the auspices of the Society and in close connection with the Congress, has carried out in so short a time among an aboriginal people so difficult to get into close touch with as the Bhil community. From first to last his work has been most unassuming and humble in character. There has been nothing of that 'superiority' about it which may for a time overawe the aboriginal people, but cannot possibly win their hearts.

There are certain very important considerations which have to be met, if these remarkable and intelligent aboriginal peoples are to be brought into the full stream of national life and into the full membership of the Hindu community, to which they, by right and choice, belong. For although the Census Reports class them as 'Animists,' they themselves prefer to call themselves 'Hindu'; and they ought to be allowed the right of choosing their own religion. There are, altogether, two million Bhil aboriginals; and there are in all sixteen million aboriginals, belonging to the Santal, Kol and other tribes, who compose thus one-twentieth of the whole Indian population. There can be no question at all, that the vast majority of these would desire to be called 'Hindus,' and that the Census figure which gives the non-Hindu animists of India as eleven millions is far too high. They should probably be not more than four or five millions, and the rest should be added to the Hindu total.

But if they are to come wholly into the Hindu fold, then the Hindus themselves must obviously take more interest in them than they are doing to-day. At present, the only real active workers among them, with very few exceptions such as the Bhil Seva Mandal, are the Christian Missionaries. *These* are spending money in very large quantities and sending trusted workers to the work. They are living in the midst of them; and the Salvation Army workers especially and some of the Roman Catholic missionaries in Chota Nagpur and other aboriginal tracts are leading such devoted and self-sacrificing lives as to put other people to shame in comparison. The aboriginals express their desire to become Hindus: it is their natural right as human beings to have their own freedom of choice in religion; and yet where do we find the devoted workers who will go among them humbly and self-sacrificingly to help them as Hindu brothers and sisters on their path forward?

This brief article is an appeal to the Hindu community, and especially to them who have felt the full force of the National Movement, to wake up to their responsibilities. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, a Hindu, has shown the way. His work has told in a marvellous manner. He has been able to win the hearts of the Bhils, just because he is a Hindu, as other workers have not. He needs the support from Hindus (1) in money (ii) in more workers. The hand of workers, which he has got, is most devoted: but he cannot take any more without funds. Already he has had to refuse workers for want of funds, and also he has had to incur financial responsibilities which have come heavily upon his own private resources. He cannot go on further without financial support. I trust that any readers who may read this article, and are touched by this appeal, will send him direct donations to the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, Bombay Presidency.

MOSUL QUESTION.

CONFERENCE BREAKS UP.

SIR PERCY COX ASKED TO RETURN.

LONDON, June 2.

Constantinople.—Sir Percy Cox has been instructed to return to London unless the Turks modify their attitude on the Mosul question.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST EXPLOSION.

INTENSITY OF DISASTER.

LONDON, June 1.

Vienna.—A traveller from Bucharest describing the disaster of Thursday says that the explosion in magazine filled with shrapnel grenades was so terrific that it seemed as though every building in the city had fallen. Houses shook from their foundations. Tiles and part of their facades fell on streets and there was hardly a single pane of glass left unbroken in the whole city. He adds that people in Bucharest are convinced that the disaster is the work of Communists.—Reuter.

KENYA COLOUR BAR.

FATAL TO BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 2.

Lord Olivier at a speech at the Oxford University Debate to-day referring to Kenya said that he publicly expressed distaste for the situation created and it must be recognised that both the Labour and Liberal parties sympathised with Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru on this point. He thought the colour bar was fatal to the British Empire. His party was not going to attempt to save the British Empire by imposing disabilities on their fellow-subjects.—Reuter.

BLACK VS. WHITE.

BISHOP TUBBS ON "RACE WAR."

Special Cable—Copy Right.

LONDON, June 1.

Bishop Tubbs, speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the British Missionary Society, at Wembly, yesterday, said it was thought by many that cinema was doing much harm in India to White races. The majority of the films, which came chiefly from America, were sensational daring murder crime, and divorce, and on the whole degraded the White woman in the eyes of Indians. The Great War was regarded in the East as a civil war among the Whites. There had been a tremendous blow to the prestige of the White races. The Indians who had fought for the British in the war were saying that now that there was peace the British did not want them in this land. Great bitterness has been left on this account. Now the Coloured races are challenging the position of the White man. We were faced with the possibility of a tremendous race war or the collapse of civilisation unless we could find a solution.

"HOME RULE OR REVOLUTION"

MRS. BESANT ON INDIA.

Special Cable—Copy Right.

LONDON, June 1.

Mrs. Besant, in an interview, said that Mahatma Gandhi was optimistic and thought India could have Home Rule in a year. She would place no date on the acceptance of the scheme by the Imperial Parliament, but for India it was either Home Rule or revolution.

O'DWYER-NAIR SUIT.

SIR W. SCHWABE'S ADDRESS TO JURY

LONDON, June 2.

The final stage of the case has been reached on the 24th day of trial. The estimated costs hitherto are over £15,000.

Sir W. Schwabe in his address to the Jury declared that undoubtedly this was a matter of public importance. The jury must say whether Sir S. Nair's criticisms were fair and consider whether on proper construction the words written were true. The jury must not let their minds be confused by considerations whether they agreed or not with Sir S. Nair's criticisms. It did not involve the question whether the passages passed the limit of fair criticism; but whether or not it was comment which could be fairly made by a man although the man might be prejudiced, and used what the jury considered exaggerated language. He submitted that the defendant made his case amply good on both points. —Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

AGITATION AGAINST MILLERAND

POINCARE'S CABINET RESIGNS

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—Reuter confirms that Poincare's Cabinet has resigned.

A dead set against President Millerand formed by the Left Parties is considerably aggravating the political crisis and is likely to render the formation of a new Cabinet very difficult as several sections oppose collaboration with the President in the slightest degree.

The Radical and Radical Socialist Federation, yesterday, demanded President Millerand's resignation, while, to-day, the Radical Socialist Deputies whose leader, M. Herriot, is the prospective Premier, unanimously passed a resolution that the new majority in the Chamber was unable to accord President Millerand its confidance because "he exceeded his Constitutional role," It was only the intervention of M. Herriot who explained that he desired to retain the freedom of action if summoned to form a Cabinet, that prevented the meeting adopting a proposal forbidding any member of the Left to accept the Premiership from President Millerand.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party Congress, also the Republican Socialist and Independent Socialist Deputies at a meeting presided over by ex-Premier Painleve were uncompromising in their attitude, the former instructing its Parliamentary representatives to fight any Government formed under President Millerand's aegis and the latter declaring that the least collaboration with President Millerand was inconceivable prior to M. Poincare's resignation becoming effective.

DECISION OF LEFT BLOC.

Motions were unanimously adopted at a plenary meeting of the Left Bloc, attended by all sympathetic Parties endorsing the Radical Socialist motion referred to earlier, adopting M. Painleve as a candidate for the Presidency on the proposal of M. Herriot, and expressing its unconditional confidence in M. Herriot.

M. Herriot has written a letter to M. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, urging that the Socialists should collaborate with the Radical Socialists in the new Government, and says that the country clearly desires electoral union. The two parties should be transformed into Governmental partnership with a view to carrying out far-reaching social reforms and building up peace abroad.

The Socialist Party's Congress, opening to-morrow, will discuss the letter. Opinion is generally expressed that the Socialists will reject participation in the Ministry while making their support in the debate conditional on M. Herriot refusing to accept the Premiership from President Millerand.—Reuter.

PEACE OF EUROPE.

AIM OF M. HERRIOT.

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—In a speech here, last night, M. Herriot declared that if he did not secure the support he asked from the Socialists he would not consent to assume office. He anticipated that external difficulties would not be so many as had been suggested, for democratic Europe had confidence in him. The aim of his Government would be European peace. He would take all measures to maintain the equilibrium of Budget and even have recourse to courts, if needed, to put an end to certain manoeuvres.—Reuter.

DECREE LAWS.

RATIFIED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

LONDON, June 1.

Paris—The Council of State has ratified decree laws which were forced through the last Parliament in the teeth of strong opposition reducing departmental expenses by 400 million francs. President Millerand subsequently countersigned the ratification.—Reuter.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" PEDANTRY.

LONDON, June 2.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader declares if the Indian Nationalist aspirations were realised and Swaraj established the general belief is that communal representation would be more necessary than ever for the protection of the minorities in India. The British politicians naturally gave India their own institutions, because they knew them to be the best and the greatest faith in their efficacy, but it is mere pedantry to suppose that they will lose their virtue unless they are transplanted bodily and worked in India as they are worked in England. The test question is not whether the institution is true to western democratic type, but whether it works for and produces good fruit.—Reuter

CHANCELLOR SEIPEL.

SHOT AT RY. STATION.

ASSAILANT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

LONDON, June 2.

Vienna.—Chancellor Seipel was shot and seriously but not fatally wounded here late last night. The would-be assassin was also shot and seriously wounded during his arrest.

ASSAILANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A message from Vienna states that Chancellor Seipel was leaving the station to get into his motor-car when a young man approached and fired three revolver shots at the Chancellor who fell on the ground unconscious. The assailant shot himself in the head. His condition is critical. An Operation was subsequently performed on Chancellor whose life doctors hope to save. The Chief of Police has issued a statement to the effect that the crime is political and the assailant is a railway worker supposed to be a Communist.

LATER.

Vienna.—Chancellor Seipal was returning from Wiener Neusadt and had just alighted at the Southern Station when a man who had travelled by the same train made an attack. The shot penetrated the Chancellor's lung inflicting a serious wound, but it is not thought that it will prove fatal. The assailant turned the weapon on himself when he was about to be arrested. He refused to disclose his identity. The Chancellor was immediately removed to the hospital.—Reuter.

ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED.

Vienna—Chancellor was wounded twice. The first wound is slight and the second more serious. The assailant has been identified as a weaver named Jaworek of Pottendorf near Wiener Neustadt.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 2.

Vienna.—A bulletin says Chancellor Seipel had a quiet night. His condition is satisfactory. The haemorrahage has not extended and operation was not performed. —Reuter.

"RETURNING" TO THE EAST.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO U. S.

LONDON, June 2.

Tokio.—The whole nation is profoundly impressed by the act of an unknown man committing *harakiri* near the American Legation and leaving letters appealing to the people of the United States "through death for a new Bill, cancelling the exclusion clause which is an affront to Japan." While a section of the public is of opinion that the righting of the wrong can be left to the good sense of the American people and another section is calling upon the nation to throw over the West and return to the East. Meetings are being convened aiming at the formation of an Asiatic Union and demanding the exclusion of American missionaries and the boycott of American goods.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

LONDON, May 31.

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION).

Washington.—The Japanese Ambassador Count Hanikara, has delivered to Mr. Hughes the Japanese protest against the exclusion clause in the new United States' Immigration law.—Reuter.

"ITALIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS."

LANDING OF TROOPS IN RHODES.

ANGORA PERTURBED.

LONDON, June 2.

Constantinople.—A report of the Italians landing troops on Rhodes appears to have had a disturbing effect on Turkey, and is appearing in the morning papers under sensational headings like "Italian military preperations." Angora newspapers were greatly excited, some days ago, over the reports of an Italian concentration in Sicily which the Italian Embassy denied. The Turks are nervously apprehensive of Italian designs in the Eastern Mediterranean ever since Sgr. Mussolini uttered the phrase: "Let us turn our eyes to the East." Angora papers deem Sgr. Mussolini capable of any headstrong action, and suggests that Britain and France will be glad to see Turkey again embroiled with a foreign Power.—Reuter.

WAY TO ATTAIN SWARAJ

LORD OLIVIER'S FINGER-POST.

LONDON, June 2.

Lord Olivier speaking during a recent debate at the Oxford University Majlis in support of the motion "Swaraj can best be obtained by Fabian methods" said he believed in India getting Swaraj as soon as possible. Best British statesmanship meant no less. This could best be done by developing the organs of India's national life step by step and piece by piece. Mr. Gandhi's idea of Swaraj consisting of reversion to peaceful, archaic and communistic old village and family life and individualistic industry was extreme opposite of a Socialist State and democratic Home Rule. Any sudden abandonment of centralisation was likely to result in re-emergence of disorder by which India was divided before the British came. That was the view of the British Parliament. If anarchy and dissolution were to be avoided a transitional stage was necessary. The British public would tolerate no sudden withdrawal of the British system and organisation which would be courting disaster. It was, therefore,, not in the power of any British Government to grant any immediate demand for Swaraj. Advance must be made by Fabian methods. The existing organisations of the Councils, Village Councils and Municipalities should be progressively Indianised and advance made through them step by step.

The alternative of attempting to establish Swaraj by violence was too horrible to contemplate. Besides, forcible winning of Swaraj was much less simple than people thought in view of the highly specialised methods of modern warfare. The only method of winning Swaraj must be one of consent. The English were the trustees of India. The Labour Government could not say suddenly that they would re-arrange the provinces and establish a federation including the Native States. They could not adopt fancy constitutions. They must have a scheme commendable to the English people. —Reuter.

EMIGRATION CONFERENCE IN ROME.

LONDON, June 2.

Rome.—The Emigration Conference concluded after adopting practically unanimously resolutions drafted by a Committee dealing especially with the general principles of treaties respecting emigration and colonisation. The important matter determined was the declaration of principle with regard to the legal status of emigrants and the conditions governing the residence of workers in foreign countries. The Conference passed a resolution urging the States to institute compulsory medical examination of emigrants before embarkation and decided to hold a second Conference in 1927 in one of the Immigration countries. —Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing shortly the first instalment of a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

See that you do not miss your copy of the paper.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

SWARAJISTS' POSITION.

DR. MUNJI'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 2.

Concerning Mahatma Gandhi's second statement Dr. Moonjee, leader of the C. P. Swaraj Party in the C. P. Council says that Mahatma Gandhi's second statement gives a clear indication of the working of his mind in regard to the Swaraj Party. Mahatmaji is now determined to drive away the Swaraj Party from the Executive Bodies of the Congress organization and practically leads the public to infer that Swarajist policy is not based on truthfulness and non-violence. The practical effect will be a clear cleavage in the Congress resulting in the loss of prestige of either of the two component parties in the Congress itself inasmuch as by reviving boycotts of courts and councils practically all the intelligentsia will be excluded from the Congress deliberations. The pressure that is being exercised at present by the Swaraj Party on the Government practically forcing it to undertake the revision of the Government of India Act will lose much of its force as it will now be completely shorn of the added weight of the prestige both of the Congress and also of the saintly character of the Mahatma which the Swaraj Party was anticipating to enlist in the final consummation of its experiment so well begun and to maintain the pressure on Government.

STRUGGLE INEVITABLE.

The Swarajists are now driven to concentrate all their energies at the present moment on doing the most painful task of breaking Mahatmaji's hold in the Congress and demonstrating that the Congress goes more with the Swarajists than with the Mahatma on account of his narrow and exclusive politics. The Swarajists' dream of closing of ranks in the Congress on the principle of 'live and let live' and of excercising combined pressure on Government, of two wings of the Congress acting in mutual co-operation, though from two different bases by Mahatmaji working outside and the Swarajists inside the Council both preparing the country for Civil Disobedience in their own ways, is now shattered. It is extremely painful to note that a fratricidal struggle in the Congress is now inevitable and that a fresh lease of life has been thus vouchsafed to the bureaucracy. Provincially speaking the dying hope of the Government in the matter of realization of its objective of ousting the Swarajists from the Council after dissolution and re-electors which the Government appears to be planning has now received a vigorous revival and the Swarajist struggle for maintaining its strength in the C. P. Council has now been made all the more acute and hazardous. I still pray that God may give Mahatmaji inspiration to reconsider and not precipitate matters.

ANTI-AKALI PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 2.

Information has been received of the formation of a Sikh publicity committee which will counteract the Akali propaganda. Lt. Sardar Raghbir Singh of Rajasansi and Sardar Sadhusingh have been elected its President and Secretary respectively.

IMPORTANT CONVERSATION.

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION).

LONDON, May 31.

An important three-hour conversation on the Irish Boundary question was held at Chequers, this evening, between Sir James Craig, President Cosgrave and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Hitherto no official statement has been issued.—Reuter.

THE TARIFF BILL.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON AMENDMENTS CONTINUES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Select Committee on the Steel Protection Bill having reported and no less than twelve minutes of dissent having been appended to the Report, it was feared that the final stage of the Bill would not be without some opposition; although it was hoped that ultimately the measure would be passed. This hope was further strengthened by the Nationalist Party decision giving each member freedom to vote as he liked. When the Assembly met to-day for the final reading of the Bill there was a general impression that much progress would be made with the Bill, but this, however, did not happen. No less than 80 amendments figured on the agenda some of which were clearly aimed at radically altering the scope and provisions of the Bill. A fair indication of their fate at the hands of the Assembly was obtained in the discussion that was first initiated by Dr. S. K. Datta for circulation of the Bill for opinion. Dr. S. K. Datta comes from Calcutta and is a nominated member; his constituency being Government he should have supported the Government position which was for the immediate passage of the Bill. But evidently the amendment of Dr. Datta was an inspired one and coming as he does from Bengal, the home of many industries dependent on the use of steel and what more the home of agitation against protection to the Tatas' steel industry. This assumption was generally held. Dr. Datta's motion though apparently innocuous was really meant to block the measure. But he did not show himself up so in his speech, for he based his arguments on the ground of want of time to digest the Tariff Board's recommendations and on the burden that would fall on the consumer especially the inarticulate agriculturists. Upon this motion of Dr. Datta there was a battle raged for two hours between the supporters of and oppositionists to the Bill. Although the result was a heavy defeat for Dr. Datta the discussion and the voting on the motion had many surprises.

Of the eleven speakers four were on the side of Dr. Datta while seven were against him, the latter being headed by Sir Charles Innes. The Commerce Member argued that there was no Bill which had been given so much consideration to by Government as the Steel Protection Bill. Both Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas hastened to oppose the motion of Dr. Datta, but as they happened to be shareholders in the Tatas' concern there sprang up the young Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha who represents Jamshedpur.

SMELLING MISCHIEF.

Mr. Sinha smelt mischief in the whole game and therefore, began to unburden himself of the arguments he had mentioned in his minute of dissent to the Select Committee's report, but the motion being narrow and confined to the advisability of circulation of the Bill for opinion, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the President asked the Jamshedpur member to speak to the motion and not stray into the forbidden field. But Mr. Sinha could not confine himself strictly within the sphere allotted for him and more than once he crossed the border. For instance he referred to the exemptions claimed by the Bombay and Calcutta Corporations where Non-cooperators and Swarajists were in the majority. Sir Chimanlal could not brook this; he drew Mr. Sinha's attention to his previous ruling and trusted that the member would not enter into the details of the Bill, but the Bihar Member persisted in having his say despite the Chair's threat of action against him. After a tussle Mr. Sinha had to resume his seat without finishing his speech, because he found the Chair too zealous of its powers. But Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, representative from Kumaon, who followed, had supported the immediate consideration with a view to eventual solution of the problem of unemployment. Mr. Sinha who was writhing under a feeling of injustice wreaked his vengeance by demanding a ruling from the Chair if Mr. Iyer was in order in referring to unemployment. The President ignored Mr. Sinha's request, but Mr. Sinha's wrath displayed itself in several forms later in the course of the discussion, at one time threatening deadlock. The speech of Mr. Ranga Iyer was ably reinforced by Dr. Gour who asked the House to take a long view of the matter and reject Dr. Datta's motion which no elected member should take advantage of if the interests of the national industry were to be safeguarded against the dumping by foreign manufacturers. This plea, however, did not disturb Mr. Ujagar Singh Bedi who shed tears on behalf of the agriculturists.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta although desirous of protection supported Dr. Datta's motion, because he suspected the genuineness of the Bill introduced by a Government which had hitherto showed no inclination in favour of Indian industry. However the unpopularity of the Tatas was a point against protection and Mr. Jamnadas attributed Government's interest in the protection game to the remarkable propaganda conducted by the Tatas. But the impartial and well considered speech of Sir Purshottamdas convinced the House which by 51 against 21 votes rejected Dr. Datta's motion.

SWARAJISTS REMAIN NEUTRAL.

The voting scene was, however, remarkable. The Swarajists under the guidance of Pandit Motilal Nehru remained neutral although a few of them including Messrs. Amarnath Dutt, Jamnadas Mehta, Lohakare, Sarafaraz Hussain Khan and

(Continued on next page.)

HONOURS LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

TO BE G.C.S.I.

The Maharajah of Alwar, Rajputana; Viscount Inchcape.

TO BE K.C.S.I.

The Maharao of Sirohi, Rajputana.

TO BE C. S. I.

Mr. D. H. Lees, Civil Service Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal; Mr. H. P. Tollington, C. S. Commissioner (On leave), Punjab; Mr. A. W. Macnair C. S. Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, U. P; Mr. F. Noyce, C. S. Secretary to Government, Development Department, Madras; Mr. W. Southerland, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs; Captain, E. J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay and Mr. S. F. Stewart, India Office, London.

TO BE G.C.I.E.

H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur, Bombay.

TO BE K.C.I.E.

Sir C. H. Setalvad, Officiating President of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib Bahadur, Member, Executive Council, Madras; Mr. H. Mcpherson, C. S. Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. W. J. Reid, C. S. Member Executive Council, Assam; Sir E. M. D. Chamier, President Indian Bar Committee, U. P.; and Khan Bahadur Sayyid Mehdi Shah, President, Municipal Committee, Gojra, Lyallpur District, Punjab.

TO BE C.I.E.

Mr. W. T. M. Wright, C. S. Joint Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department; Mr. A. N. Moberley, C. S. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Bengal; The Reverend E. M. Macphail, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University; Lt.-Col. C. R. Hearne, Agent, E. B. Railway; Mr. C. E. W. Jones, I. E. S. Director, Public Instruction, Central Provinces; Colonel R. Heard, I. M. S. Surgeon-General with Government of Bengal; Mr. U. N. Majumdar, late Accountant-General, Central Revenues; Mr. P. E. Percival C. S. District and Sessions Judge, Bombay; Mr. L. O. Clarke C. S. Political Agent in Manipur, Assam; Mr. K. N. Knox C. S. Collector, Allahabad; Mr. E. Cornan Smith C. S. Private Secretary to Governor Madras; Major G. C. S. Black, Private Secretary to Governor, Punjab; Mr. Mirza Mohamed Ismail, Private Secretary to Maharaja of Mysore; Mr. J. M. Ewart, Superintendent of Police in Charge Intelligence Bureau, Peshawar; Rai Bahadur T. W. Sadhu, Public Prosecutor, Bengal; Mr. W. J. Lister, Honorary Treasurer, Red Cross Society, Punjab; Mr. B. Venkatapathiraju, Member, Legislative Assembly; Mr. F. Clayton, Partner in Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Company, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur Shirinivasa K. Rodda, President District Local Board of Dharwar, Bombay; Mr. F. Youngs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Rai Bahadur G. L. Sijuar, Gayawal, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. F. F. Goodliffe, Merchant, Rangoon; Khan Bahadur Sardar Asghar Ali, Manager of a Book Bureau for Indian Soldiers, Punjab; Mr. A. W. Street, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Palace, London.

TO BE C.B.E.

(Civil Division):—Baroness Willingdon, Lt.-Col. C. G. Cresthwaite, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar; Lt.-Col. F. G. Moore, Assistant Secretary, Army Department and Late Secretary to Soldiers Board; Mr. A. W. Mercer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Punjab; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay; Dr. M. I. Balfour, Joint Secretary, Dufferin Fund and Mr. S. C. Po, Medical Practitioner and Municipal Commissioner, Bassein, Burma.

(Military Division):—Major General T. A. Cubitt, Commanding Presidency and Assam District; Col. D. C. Crombie I.A. Assist Adjutant General, Army Headquarters and Colonel C. C. Palmer, Director Ordinance Inspection, Army Headquarters. Major General H. F. Cook, Military Secretary Army Headquarters.

TO BE D.B.E.

(Civil Division).—Her Highness the Senior Rani and Rani-Regent of Narsinghgarh, Central India.

TO BE K.B.E.

(Military Division):—Lt. General Sir D. G. M. Campbell, late Commanding Baluchistan District.

TO BE O.B.E.

(Civil Division):—Mrs. Odgers Elsa, Madras, Mr. C. A. Cooke, Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, Merwara; Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Assistant Director of Public Information with Government of India, Mr. D. B. Meek, Director of Industries, Bengal; Major J. W. Thomson Glover I.A., Political Agent, Wana, North West Frontier Provinces; Mr. W. T. Everall, Bridge Engineer, N. W. Railway; Mr. A. C. Miller, Provincial Secretary Boy Scout's Council, Bombay; Mr. F. Walford, Principal, Bihar School of Engineering; Mr. F. H. Andres, Late Principal, Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar, Kashmir; Mr. H. Marten, Principal Islamia College, Peshawar; Khan Bahadur M. M. Imam Kaksh Kadri, Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr. B. M. Sullivan, Consulting Architect to Government, Punjab; Rai Bahadur Shyam Narain Singh, Member, Legislative Assembly; and Mr. R. Rustomjee, London.

(Military Division):—Lt.-Col. M. R. H. Webber, Late Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport, Waziristan Forces; Lt. Col. F. T. D. Wilson, 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment; Major D. B. Ross, Late General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade Army Headquarter; Captain B. J. Ryan, Royal Engineers; Captain H. W. F. Mooleery, 12th Cavalry (Frontier Force); and Captain E. D. Macarthy, 2nd Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment, Late Muscat Levy Corps.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. M.S.D. Butler, C.S., President of Council of State; Mr. P.C. Mitter, late Minister, Government of Bengal; Mr. Justice V.M. Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice, High Court, Madras; Mr. Justice B.B. Newbould C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. Justice H. Scott Smith, C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore; Mr. Justice T.C. Piggott, C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court Allahabad; Mr. P.H. Clutterbuk, Inspector General of Forests; Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director General of Observatories in India; Lt.-Col. Carey-Evans, I.M.S., late Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy; Mr. A. J. Anderson, President, Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon; Khan Bahadur Sardar R.J. Vakil, Bombay; Mr. A.P. Symonds, Messrs. Binney and Company, Limited, Madras; Mr. M.C. Ibrahim, Mill-owner and philanthropist, Bombay; Mr. F. Palmer, Partner Messrs. Randal Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, India; and Diwan Bahadur R.V. Nayudu, Principal, Rajah's College, Pithapuram, Madras.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading; Srimathi Panapilla Karoiyany Pilla Bhagavathi Pina Kochamma Vadasseri Ammaveedu, daughter of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, Madras; The Right Reverend Bishop of Nagpur; The Reverend A.H. Bestall, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Mission in Burma; Dr. P. S. A. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Director of the Tuberculosis Institute and Hospital Madras; Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Bombay; Rai Bahadur, U.N. Brahmachari, Medical College, Calcutta; Mr. E. Sheard, Adjutant, Salvation Army, United Provinces;

Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra Das, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab and Pir Puran Nath Mahant, Mahant of Bohar in the Rohtak District, Punjab.

KAISAR-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Lady McCarthy, Rangoon; Diwan Bahadur P. T. Vergese, Vice-President, District Board, Malabar; Doctor D. M. Scott, Medical Officer in Charge, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi; Miss Maud Allen Lady Doctor in charge of the Francis Newton Hospital, Ferozepur Punjab; Mr. Ishwari Prasad, Medical Practitioner, Muzaffarnagar; Mr. J. E. Coutts, Manager Wards and Encumbered estates, Palamau, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. V. A. Coelho, President of the District Local Board, Kanara, Bombay; The Reverend V. N. Kemp S.P.G. Mission, Rangoon; The Reverend G. A. Smith, Baptist Mission, Varant District; Miss H. Jerwood, Principal Queen Mary's School for Girls, Delhi; Mrs. (?) L. V. Popen, Sister Rangoon General Hospital; Mr. E. J. R. Holmes, North Western Railway Lahore; Mr. H. Robilliard, Adjutant Salvation Army Madras; Mr. M. K. Kapadia, Merchant, Bombay; Mr. T. Chalmars, Missionary Free Church of Scotland Mission, Rajputana; Miss. F. E. Themas, Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly, Madras; Miss R. Piggott, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, Hyderabad (Sind); Miss J. F. Hibbard, Sandes Soldiers Home Upper Topa, Punjab; and Mrs. B. Wright, Madras.

TO BE SAWBWA.

(Hereditary Institution and attached to the Hkun Mong K. S. M. Myosa of Mong Kung State Southern Shan State Chiefship Burma.)

TO BE MAHARAJA (Personal).

Raja Bahadur Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal.

TO BE NAWAB BAHADUR (Personal)

Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudri, Zamindar Dhanbari, Mymensingh, Bengal.

TO BE RAJA BAHADUR (Personal).

Hon. Lieutenant Raja Hukm Tej Pratap Singh Pratapner, Etawah District, United Provinces.

TO BE NAWAB (Personal).

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan of Isa Khel, Punjab; Sardar Bahadur Muhammed Khan Jogezai Sardar of Zhob, Baluchistan.

TO BE RAJA (Personal).

Srimathu Mutha Vijaya Raghunath Doraisingam alias Gouri Vallabha, Thevar, Zemindar of Sivaghanga, Ramand District, Madras; Thakur Jagannath Baksh Singh, Taluqdar, Rae Bareli District, United Provinces; and Babu Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr, Bihar and Orissa.

TO BE MAHAM MOPADHYAYA.

Pandit Ashutosh Shastri, Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Pandit Giridhar Sharma Chaturvedi, Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.

(Message incomplete.)

ENGLISH CRICKET.

In the results of the matches given in Monday's issue under the heading "English Cricket" the following corrections have been received by Reuter's Bombay office:—

"Notts made 47 for 2 against Middlesex.

Glamorgan made 65 for 6 against Northants.

Yorkshire made 199 for 5 against Kent, Leyland and Robinson making 72 and 74 respectively both not out.

Derby made 177 for 5 against Worcester, Carter making 50 not out."

THE TARIFF BILL.

(Continued from previous page.

Mahomed Shafi voted in favour of the motion. The 51 members against the motion included 25 officials besides several nominated members. The abstention of the bulk of the Swarajists from voting was the subject of topic at luncheon interval, but my enquiries elicited the information that this was in pursuance of the Swarajists' policy of helping the Nationalists in a Government measure which was considered good by remaining neutral at a time when that measure was sure to be carried without recording their own votes. By not voting with Dr. Datta and remaining perfectly neutral the Swarajists are held to have supported the immediate consideration of the Bill. The Swarajists' vote was, therefore, an indirect vote of support. The sinister move of Dr. Datta having failed the consideration of amendments was taken up.

(Message incomplete.)

MOTION FOR CIRCULATION REJECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The public galleries were again crowded to-day to listen the debate on the final reading of the Tariff Bill. Attendance in the House was fair. About 80 amendments appear on the paper, but a large number of them are practically the same as were ruled out by the President at the sitting on 27th May.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

At question time Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas asked Government as to where exactly their efforts stand in the direction of devising a satisfactory form of a company domiciled in India to take over the E. I. Railway, and the G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. Hindley replied that the project had been held in abeyance pending the question of the separation of railway from general finance.

Sir Purushottamadas Thakurdas: What relation does the separation of finance bear to the question of railway management?

Mr. Hindley: In the event of the separation of railway finance probably some of the objection to the statement would disappear.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Is it a fact that some of the staff of E. I. Railway have been asked to take a long furlough in view of the decision to convert that railway into State management?

The President: That question does not arise.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked if the question of State management of these railways had been finally decided and whether it was subject to further criticism.

Mr. Hindley: For the time being the decision is final (Laughter).

Sir Charles Innes added that Government had made arrangements to take over the E. I. Railway on the 31st December 1924 and the G. I. P. Railway in July 1925. Government left the door open to negotiations for real private companies, but these negotiations had not been pursued because the question of the separation of railway finance from general finance had not been solved.

Sir Charles Innes replying to Dr. Gour stated that Government hoped to publish the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report shortly after the work on Steel Protection Bill was completed.

After spending an hour on questions and answers the Assembly proceeded at twelve to consider the report of the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill.

MOTION FOR CIRCULATION OF TARIFF BILL.

Dr. S. K. Datta moved for the circulation of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee for eliciting public opinion. He said since the issue of the Tariff Board's Report and publication of the Tariff Bill a very short time had elapsed and the public had not been able to form an opinion on it and fully realise its implications. He felt that the point of view of consumer had not been placed before the Tariff Board. The agricultural community forming the bulk of the population whose implements would hereafter cost more than before, the general public using iron and steel and the Indian States must be given time to voice their feeling before protection was given. Moreover we must guard against evils which had followed in the wake of protection in the United States. Workers and masses had suffered seriously. He urged the House to support his motion which was nothing more than a plea for justice.

Mr. Lohokare seconded the motion for circulation. He said the 79 amendments tabled suggested that the bill had several features which required further consideration. He particularly drew attention to the danger referred to by the minority report of the Fiscal Commission that foreign manufacturers might reap the benefit of tariff walls at the cost of the Indian consumer by establishing industries in India.

Mr. Shamlal Nehru said the House had nothing to do with the Indian States and must decide now one way or the other as to whether protection was to be given or not.

Sir Charles Innes said Dr. Datta's speech was not relevant to the subject under discussion because Dr. Datta spoke as a free trader while the policy of protection had already been accepted by the House by referring the Bill to a Select Committee. By going back upon protection now the House would be simply stultifying itself. "As for further consideration" said the Commerce Member, "there never has been a Bill presented to the legislature after such careful preliminary investigation and preparation as the Tariff Bill. The Tariff Board's proposal had received a uniformally favourable reception in the Press in India and right through the country the policy of protection has been accepted. The proposal for circulation of the Bill is nothing more than a dilatory motion. If you postpone it now by the time you meet after six months there may be no steel industry to protect"

MISCHIEVOUS MOTION.

Mr. Jinnah characterised the motion for circulation as mischievous. He said the demands for the protection of labour could not be adequately provided for in this Bill, but must be dealt with by a separate legislation.

Dr. D. P. Sinha supported the amendment by describing the Tariff Bill as entirely mischievous.

Mr. Ranga Iyer and Dr. Gour opposed the motion for circulation pointing out that the House itself was a forum of public opinion and that they had the approval of their constituents to support the Bill.

Baba Ujjagar Singh Bedi said the bulk of the country was uneducated and must be given time to consider the Bill.

At this stage Mr. Rai Narain moved closure.

Pundit Malaviya and Sir Purushotamdas represented that further discussion should be allowed on this vital question.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the debate has lasted only an hour and a quarter and requested the President to protect the minority.

The President allowed discussion to proceed.

SUSPICION ABOUT THE BILL.

Mr. Mehta said he had his suspicion about the Bill as it came from a Government which had done nothing to foster industries in the past. His suspicion was thickened by the manner in which Government had hugged all proposals of the Tariff Board. It looked as if Sir Charles Innes had written the Report and the Tariff Board signed it. He said it was the resourcefulness of the Tatas' propaganda that was appealing to patriotism and ignorance of the House by raising the bogey that if protection was not given immediately the Tatas would collapse. If he was convinced that this would be so he would pass the Bill to-day. But the Tariff Board's report showed that there was no such danger and the House could very well wait for two months to find out whether the protection proposed was adequate which he very much doubted.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out that the Bill had come out of the Select Committee practically unaltered and should not be circulated.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas referred Dr. Datta and others who spoke on behalf of the agriculturist to the conclusive arguments given by the Tariff Board to these arguments. Circulation of the Bill would mean indefinite postponement of protection. He wanted the House to give its opinion here and now whether it wanted or not to place the burden on the consumer of this generation so that future generations might reap its benefit.

CIRCULATION MOTION REJECTED.

Closure was again applied and the House decided and carried the closure by 34 votes against 16.

Dr. Datta's amendment for circulation of the Bill for public opinion was put to vote and rejected by 51 votes against 21.

POINTS OF ORDER.

When the Assembly met again after the lunch the President asked the House to proceed with the discussion of amendments.

Mr. Devki Prasad Sinha (Bihar) quoted Mayne's Parliamentary Pratice and moved that the President do leave the Chair. His objection was against the ruling of the Chair earlier in the day that on a motion for the circulation of a Bill no member was entitled to go into the principle of that Bill. The President ruled this motion out of order. Thereupon Mr. Sinha raised another point of order. Here again Mr. Sinha relied on Mayne's Parliamentary Practice and moved for a ruling from the Chair that no member who had an interest in the Tatas' concern should be allowed to vote on the amendments.

The President thought it was too late to make the motion because considerable voting and discussion had already taken place.

Sir Alxander Muddiman said that the matter was not to be decided by the Chair, but in the first instance, by the members concerned.

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that when the Select Committee was being appointed some members who were later put on it had themselves declared that they were shareholders in the Tatas' concern; but no objection was raised then and those members were put on the Committee.

Mr. V. N. Mutalik and Mr. Joshi supported Mr. Sinha's proposition, Mr. Patel quoted the practice followed in the Bombay Corporation and pointed out that it was a point for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Jinnah emphasised that when he was put on the Select Committee he had drawn attention of the House to the fact that he was a shareholder, but none had objected to it. He was the last person to exercise his vote in his own interest, and personally, he would not exercise his voting powers on this Bill. But he doubted if the member who had brought the motion and those who supported it were actuated by the same high principles of policy.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed supported Mr. Sinha's motion.

Mr. Mahomed Shafi pointed out that the Bill before the House was not a private, but a public one. It was not a Bill dealing with the Tata Company directly nor was it a Bill dealing with that company alone. It embodied a very important principle which was one of general applicability. The intention was to protect the steel industry in general including the Tatas.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 31.

The Nationalist Party of the Assembly held a meeting to-day and decided not to make voting on the Tariff Bill on Monday a Party question. It is understood some members expressed dissatisfaction at this decision. They urged that the Nationalist Party must have definite policy either for free trade or for protection and its members must vote on party lines against their personal convictions.

The passage of the Tariff Bill is expected to be safe though a dozen opposition votes may be recorded.

S. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

MAIL TRAIN HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 1.

Firemen at Chingleput struck work late this evening. Local enquiries do not conform to the Madura news that strikers at Madura had resumed work. It is understood that the Ceylon Boat Mail which should have, in the usual course, left Madura at about 3 p.m. had not left Madura till 8.30 p.m.

The strike at Villupuram continues. The Mail from Madras bound for Danushkodi scheduled to leave Madras at 8 p.m. has not yet left Madras Egmore Station.

DISLOCATION IN MAIL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 2.

The strike of firemen on the Villupuram section of the S.I. Railway still continues. Since it was not possible to receive trains on the station yard at Villupuram the Boat Mail from Dhanushkodi to Madras has been held up at Cuddalore and the Boat Mail from Madras to Dhanushkodi which left Madras Egmore station long after scheduled time of departure time is held up at Chingleput 30 miles from Madras. The situation in Madras has not improved and the shuttle which started at about 8 a. m. is held up at Kodambakam because firemen on the train refused to work. Arrangements have been made by the Superintendent in charge of Egmore Station to run three trains from Pallavaram to Beach Station for the convenience of office going public.

MADURA STRIKERS RESUME WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 2.

Madura strikers resumed work on Saturday evening after which time it was arranged to run all trains as usual but it could not be done owing to strikers at Tinnevelley, Tanjore, Villupuram and Trichinopoly coming to work one by one. Tanjore strikers resumed work yesterday and Tinnevelley strikers are expected to resume work in the course of this forenoon. The situation is grave in Villupuram. Important railway officials are proceeding from Trichinopoly to Villupuram by 4 Express to-day.

STRIKERS AT OTHER CENTERS RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TRICHINOPOLY, June 2.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway, arrived here from Madura. The firemen were informed of the settlement at Madura and the terms accepted by both the parties. The firemen, however, wanted that in writing.

One Anglo-Indian fireman and a leader of the strike arrived here from Madura and announced to the strikers that Madura strike was over and exhorted the strikers at Trichinopoly to resume work. He also said that the terms of the agreement were that one fireman be allowed in each engine running up to fifty miles, that the authorities would not punish the leaders of the strike and that the question of pay would be decided within a week. The strikers are resuming work.

Owing to strike at Villipuram the through trains from Madras have been detained there. No. 1. Ceylon Boat Mail is expected to arrive at Trichy junction only this evening. Duplicate trains are running to Madura and beyond. It is reported that strikers at Tinnevelley, Madura, Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Dhanushkodi have resumed work. Firemen at Podanur have struck work.

Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, has proceeded to Villipuram. About three thousand coolies proceeding to Ceylon have been held up here and special trains are expected to run to carry them.

MADRAS SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICES PARALYSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 2.

The strike at Villupuram continues. The Boad Mail from Danushkodi to Madras left Villupuram at about 1 p.m. and will probably arrive in Madras late this afternoon.

Owing to strike in Madras section the local suburban train services are completely paralysed and officers living in Saidapet, Mount and suburbs are much inconvenienced. Many of them had walking. Some trains which st Egmore Station are l stations because firem

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

M. AKHRAM KHAN ON HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SERAJGANJ, June 1.

The Bengal Provincial Conference met here to-day. Interest in the proceedings has been stimulated by the arrival of Mr. C. R. Das, Swami Shraddhananda and others.

Mr. Chowdry in welcoming the delegates dwelt upon the danger of strained relations between Hindus and Muslims and outlined a scheme for the regeneration of village life in Bengal.

Maulvi Akhram Khan, President of the Conference also referred to the Hindu-Muslim question and emphasised that the two communities should work hand in hand to attain Swarajya. He suggested that a permanent constitution recognising and accepting the claims of others should be formulated by them.

C. P. NEWS.

ELECTION DISPUTES OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, June 2.

On the recommendation of the Election Commissioners, His Excellency dismissed the election petition filed by Mr. Dinkerrao Rajurkar against Mr. Janardan Bhalchandra Sane. The petitioner has to bear his own costs and has to pay to the respondent Rs. 496 as his costs. On the recommendation of the Election Commissioners his Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces has accepted the petition of Mr. Badri Prasad against the election of Mr. Sheodas Daga returned as a member of the Central Provinces Council for Raipur District (North) Non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and has declared the election of the latter void.

COTTON MARKET.

The market was quiet this weekend and business has been on rather a retail scale. There has been a considerable fall in the price of cotton. About 645 cotton carts arrived in the Nagpur Cotton Market and the prices varied from Rs. 188 to 192 per Khandi of 784 lbs. Preparation and manuring of land for cotton seed sowing for the next season is in full swing.

The weather continues extremely unsettled and abnormally hot. There is no sign of the approaching monsoon as yet. The Director of Public Health reports that there is again an increase in cholera mortality. Small-pox threatens to extend and fresh cases are reported from Chanda and Narsingpur. Preventive measures are being taken by the Public Health Department.

MUSLIM CO-OPERATORS' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SERAJGANJ, June 1.

The Mahomedan Provincial Conference attendance at which was lesser than expected also met to-day, Khan Bahadur Musharaff Hossain, M.L.C., presiding. Explaining the objects of the Conference, the President said that they were primarily to protect the birthright of the Mussalmans and elevate their community. In his opinion, Mussalmans should not accept lesser number of seats in the Legislative and local bodies than their numerical strength entitled them to.

Continuing, Mr. Hossain reminded the Hindus that if they did not admit the Moslem claims in regard to public bodies and Government services, Mussalmans in the Bengal Legislature would combine with Europeans to secure an overwhelming majority.

A CASE OF SUTTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, June 2.

A wonderful sight of a *suttee* transpired the other day at Lucknow. A widow, Brahmadevi by name, whose husband had recently died was going somewhere in an *ekka*. On the way, all of a sudden, a fire emanated from her body, and she was in flames. A crowd of spectators gathered and some of them wanted to make efforts to extinguish the fire. To them that widow remonstrating said: "Pollute me not with your unholy hand." Despite her remonstrances, people interfered and extinguished the fire, and the lady was sent to hospital. After five hours, the widow expired. In spite of her being in flames for a long time her ornaments and her hair were untouched and unaffected.

Official and Personal.

Chintamani resumed the edi... the "Leader" Allahabad, from June.—A. P.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

PART I—ORGANIZATION.

The following is the continuation of the Lee Commission Report.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SERVICES.

12. The question of the appointment and control of the Services has been one of the principal issues of our enquiry. We were met at the outset by a strong plea, on the part of moderate Indian opinion, for the transference to some authority in India of the functions of appointment and control at present exercised by the Secretary of State.

The proposals laid before us in this regard were that these powers should be transferred either to the Government of India or to Provincial Governments. In many quarters it was felt that the "Public Service Commission," required to be established in accordance with Section 96C of the Government of India Act and dealt with by us in Chapter IV of our Report, should assist the Government concerned in the discharge of its responsibilities.

We now propose to consider the above suggestions as applied to the various Services which for that purpose may be classified as—(i) Services operating in the reserved fields of administration; (ii) those operating in transferred fields; and (iii) the Central Services under the Government of India.

(I) SERVICES OPERATING IN RESERVED FIELDS.

13. These are the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Service of Engineers, the whole cadre of this Service in Assam, and, except in the Provinces of Burma and Bombay, the Indian Forest Service.

We are agreed that in present conditions the appointment of and control over these Services must continue to vest in the Secretary of State. Some of our Members think that this conclusion follows inevitably from the principles implicit in the Government of India Act. Others of our Members are not prepared to accept this view, and hold that such a transfer is contemplated by the provisions of the Act. In spite, however, of this inability to agree on the constitutional position, we are agreed that the Secretary of State should for the present retain his powers of appointment and control of the All-India Services.

(II) SERVICES OPERATING IN TRANSFERRED FIELDS.

14. These are the Indian Educational Services, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Veterinary Service and the Indian Forest Service (in Burma and Bombay) and the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Indian Service of Engineers except in Assam.) The Civil side of the Indian Medical Service also falls within his category, but requires separate treatment.

In the transferred fields the responsibility for administration rests on Ministers dependent on the confidence of Provincial Legislatures. It has been represented to us that although Ministers have been given full power to prescribe policy, they might be hampered in carrying it out by the limitations to their control over the All-India Services, inasmuch as members of these Services, unlike those of Provincial Services, are appointed by the Secretary of State, and cannot be dismissed except by him, whilst their salaries are not subject to the control of the Local Legislatures.

Ministers themselves have told us that the All-India officers serving under them have, with negligible exceptions, given most loyal support in carrying out their policies, but the constitutional anomaly remains that the control over the transferred field contemplated by the framers of the Government of India Act has remained incomplete. Our proposals are framed to remedy this particular anomaly.

15. A considerable body of evidence has been placed before us regarding the effect of the cessation of All-India recruitment on the standard of administration in the transferred field, and many experienced officers apprehend some deterioration. Subject, however, to the assumptions in paragraph 17, we are not convinced that the risk attending the change is sufficient to outweigh the argument for carrying to a logical conclusion the constitutional change effected by the Government of India Act in this field of administration.

We are accordingly of opinion that, for the purpose of Local Governments, no further recruitment should be made for the Indian Educational Service, the Indian Agricultural Service and the Indian Veterinary Service and the sdl tolnnfwyp mhrfdwylu Service, as at present constituted; for the Indian Forest Service in Bombay and Burma, and (subject to the arrangements set out in paragraph 40 of our Report) for the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Indian Service of Engineers. The personnel required for these branches of administraion should in future be recruited and appointed by Local Governments.

16. So far our recommendations apply to appointment only, but it is a logical consequence of what we have said above that Local Governments should have power to make rules regulating the Public Service which will take the place of the present All-India Service operating in the transferred field. We accordingly recommend that the Secretary of State should make the necessary delegation of powers under Section 96B (2) of the Act. The delegation would naturally cover the existing Provincial as well as the newly-provincialised Services.

The Government of India, the Secretary of State, and Parliament all contemplated this use of Section 96B (2) at the time the Act was passed, but it was regarded as a corollary to the delegation of full control that the Local Legislatures should pass Public Service Act regulating the Provincial Services. These Acts might be expected, *inter alia*:—

(i) To secure selection over the widest possible field on merits and qualifications and to reduce the risk of political interference.

(ii) To lay down procedure for punishment and appeals.

(iii) To provide satisfactory conditions in regard to such matters as pensions promotions, and leave.

We accordingly recommend that, if our proposals for devolution and control are accepted, Local Governments and Local Legislative Councils should take immediate steps to secure the legislation sugested above.

17. Our conclusions under this Section of our Report are dependent on the assumption that no change will be made in the position of the existing members of the All-India Services operating in the transferred field, that they will retain all the rights of officers of an All-India Service, and that they will receive any concessions in pay, pension, allowances, etc., which are sanctioned for corresponding All-India Services in the "reserved" field of administration.

(III) CENTRAL SERVICES.

18. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State retains powers of superintendence, direction and control in regard to the field of administration in which the Central Services are employed.

Appointments to some of these Services are made entirely by the Secretary of State; to others the Government of India makes all appointments, and in a third group appointments are made partly by the Secretary of State and partly by the Government of India. So far as appointments are not made by the Secretary of State, his control over the Services is restricted; for, under Section 67A (3) (iii) of the Government of India Act, the salaries and pensions of officers not appointed by him are subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly.

19. We understand that the extent to which the Secretary of State finds it necessary in practice to exercise his powers of direct, as distinct from ultimate, control is less in the case of some of these Services than in others, and it seems to us unnecessary that he should retain his power of appointment to the former class, particularly as the tendency is more and more to make appointments to them in India.

We have accordingly examined the Central Services from this point of view and we recommend that:—

(i) All appointments to:—
The Political Department,
The Imperial Customs Department,
The Ecclesiastical Department
should be made by the Secretary of State.

(ii) All appointments to the remainder of the Central Services should be made by the Government of India, with the exception of:—
The State Railway Engineers,
The Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, and
The Superior Telegraph and Wireless Branch.

(iii) We have found it difficult to bring these three Services within either of the above groups, and we accordingly recommend that appointment should continue to be made as at present, that is to say, by the Secretary of State in respect of the recruits both European and Indian appointed in Europe, and by the Government of India in respect of the recruits appointed in India.

(Notice.—Officers of the Indian Civil Service and military officers employed in Central Services should continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State.)

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

20. The following proposals are intimately connected with our proposals in Chapter XI for the provision of European medical attendance for the European members of the Services, and they should be read together.

21. Established in the first instance as a military service for duty with the Indian Army, the Indian Medical Service has played a notable part in the civil life of India. It has not only devoted itself to the medical care of the civil population of both races; it has also been the chief agent in spreading throughout India, by means of collegiate and hospital teaching and by personal example, Western ideas of medicine, surgery and sanitation, while amongst those who have devoted themselves to original research are some whose names are held in honour throughout the world. It has been increasingly evident, however, for some years past that some re-adjustment was desirable in the constitution of the medical service in India. A new position has been created by the fact that, under the reforms system, the medical needs of the civil population are now the care of a Minister in charge of a transferred department. In the second place, it has been argued that it was cumbrous and uneconomical that two separate Services, the Indian Medical Service and the Royal Army Medical Corps, should be maintained, side by side, for attendance on the troops stationed in India. These matters were the subject of very careful consideration by the Verney-Lovett Committee in 1919. They recommended that there should be one "Indian Medical Corps" responsible for the whole of medical administration in India, both civil and military. This Corps was intended to take over the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, which would disappear from India.

We approach this matter with some diffidence, since, though we have heard many witnesses on the subject, we have not been able to devote ourselves entirely, as did the Verney-Lovett Committee, to this one question. It appears to us, however, that some steps must now be taken to settle the future status of the medical services in India, as well as to secure choice of treatment by men of their own race for British and Indians alike.

22. There has been difficulty of late years in securing British recruits for the Indian Medical Service. Much of this difficulty has no doubt been due to the universal shortage of medical men, which has been felt everywhere since the Great War during which the ordinary training of medical students practically ceased. There seems, however, no doubt that the Indian Medical Service, as at present constituted, is less attractive than in the past. At the present time there is a shortage on the civil side of no less than 57 officers in the authorised cadre of 420.

Bearing in mind that there must be an adequate military reserve, and that civil medical administration is now in charge of Ministers, we think that on the whole the following solution is worthy of consideration:—

(a) That, while all concessions granted to other All-India Services should be extended to he existing members of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ, no attempts should be made to perpetuate that Service as at present constituted.

(b) That, contrary to the recommendation of the Verney-Lovett Committee that the Indian Medical Service should be developed into a new "Indian Medical Corps" which should absorb the Royal Army Medical Corps in India, the medical needs of both the British and Indian Armies in India should be provided for, in future, by the Royal Army Medical Corps (India) which should absorb the Indian Medical Service.

This is the scheme proposed and elaborated by the late Director of Medical Services (Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Burtchaell), and full details will be found in Appendix II.

This being mainly a military question, it would not be fitting that we should attempt to expound or argue the merits of the Burtchaell scheme, beyond saying that, in our view, it is capable of adaptation to meet the requirements of the Provinces for a separate civil medical service and to provide the necessary nucleus of British medical officers which we regard as vital to the needs and contentment of British civil servants in India.

23. Our consequential recommendations are as follows:—

(c) A Civil Medical Service should be constituted in each Province and recruited, for the Local Government, by the Public Service Commission (see Chapter IV) on the basis of a competitive examination both in England and India. The standards for this examination should be fixed by the Public Service Commission in consultation with the Local Governments, the Director-General Indian Medical Service (or the corresponding officer with the Government of India), and the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State in England.

The rates of pay and other conditions of service should be fixed by the Local Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

It should be part of the terms of contract that every officer of the Civil Medical Service should be liable for service with the Royal Army Medical Corps (India) in the event of a war involving a general mobilization.

(d) The minimum number of British officers to be maintained in the Civil Medical Service should be determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India and the Local Governments concerned, on the basis of paragraph 93 (a) of this Report. This number should not be varied except by order of the Secretary of State, and the responsibility for its maintenance should in the last resort rest upon him.

(e) Of this prescribed British element in the Civil Medical Service one-half (or a number not less than that of British medical officers from civil employ, needed for the Regular Military Reserve whichever is the larger) should be reserved for British officers to be seconded from the Royal Army Medical Corps (India in the manner suggested in the Burtchaell scheme, the remainder being obtained through the competitive examination referred to in (c) above.

(f) If the quota of British officers required to complete the authorised establishment referred to in (d) above cannot be obtained by the Local Government, under the system prescribed in (e), the deficiency should be made up, so far as practicable, by increased seconding of officers from the Royal Army Medical Corps (India).

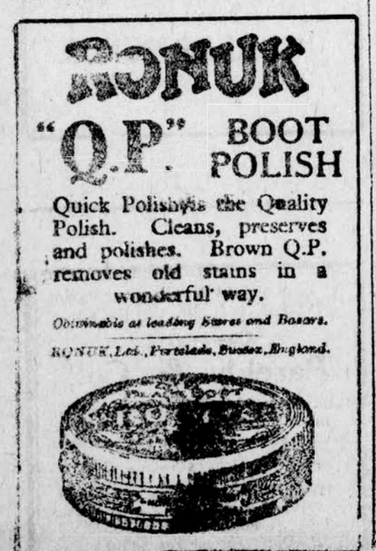
Failing the requisite number from that source, which in our view is an unlikely contingency, it is for consideration whether the deficiency could be made up by special additional recruitment by the Royal Army Medical Corps (India) of officers who could be detailed temporarily for service in the Civil Department and be available as an addition to the Regular Military Reserve.

(g) With regard to the professional appointments in Government Colleges and Hospitals, we draw attention to the specific recommendation made by the Islington Commission in paragraph (xxx), at page 268 of their Report.

A distinction is there drawn between the the clinical chairs, which should be reserved, for so long as a fit person is available, for officers of the Civil Medical Service, however, recruited, and the scientific chairs, which should be thrown open to all candidates. We are disposed to agree with these recommendations, subject to the substitution of the Public Service Commission for the Recruiting Committee referred to at page 268 (in paragraph (xxxiv) of the Islington Commission's Report.

(To be Continued.)

*On this point we have proceeded upon the assumption that the quota of military medical officers from civil employ required for the Reserve will not exceeded the total (122 specified in the D.M.S's. memorandum of the 2nd July, 1922, attached to Government of India Despatch No. 1 of 1923 (Department of Education and Health).



RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

There are twelve minutes of dissent attached to the Select Committee's report on the Steel Protection Bill. First of all, Messrs. V. J. Patel N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas Mehta and Devaki Prasad Sinha, in a note state that no proposals for the protection of an industry can be complete unless they include some to protect the rights and interests of the workers employed in that industry. The need for including clauses to secure the recognition for the labour associations for establishing propper machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees and making a grant of bounties conditional upon the employers satisfying Government that the labour employed was fairly treated is specially felt in this case, as the Tata Company has been refusing for some time to recognise the Jamshedpur Labour Association and some of the serious grievances of the workers at Jamshedpur are still remaining unredressed. Our contention is borne out by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who recently at the request of some of the directors of the company had gone to Jamshedpur and has reported in favour of unconditional recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Association and urging the fulfilment of the last strike at Jamshedpur.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in another note states that the State Committee have throughout carried on their deliberations under consciousness that only such modifications of the Bill could be effected as were assented to by Government. This is a position very far removed from fiscal autonomy and practically the whole fight for achieving it remains to be fought. He considers that the tariff wall proposed in the Bill is inadequate both as regards rates and duration. He urges that the duration of the Bill at any rate ought to be extended up to the 31st March 1930. He adds that some scheme of nationalisation of the industry or of profit sharing by state and by workmen would be a most equitable arrangement. The refusal of the Select Committee to exempt the steel imports of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the construction of the Tansa pipe line betrayed a thorough disregard of the special equities of case.

Mr. N. M. Joshi also thinks that the best method of protecting an industry at least a basic industry like that of steel manufacture, is to take it under the control of the State so that it will be run in the interests of the community, which will share both in its adversity and prosperity and will have control over it. Moreover, notionalisation is free from several disadvantages incidental to the system of high import duties.

INTERESTS OF TAX-PAYERS.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal also joins Mr. Joshi in holding that the State has a right to claim in return for help which it offers to these industries or capital enterprises a fair share of supervision in the interests of the general taxpayer of their work and of their profits over and above a certain percentage the State has no right to give protection to any industry without providing for adequate guarantees that these industries shall secure the fundamental rights of labourers employed by them

Both Mr. Fleming and Dr. S. K. Datta in a very strong note do not agree to the finding of the committee with regard to the case of Burma and submit that this province should be excluded from the operation of the Bill.

Then come Messrs. W. S. Wilson B. E. G. Fleming, S. K. Datta D. P. Sinha N. M. Joshi, and K. G. Hchokare, with another very short note stating that they consider that the protection proposed should be effected by means of bounties only.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, whose constituency is Jamshedpur, in a separate explanatory note states:—"I shall be very sorry if the Tata Iron and Steel Company goes to the wall, but I do believe that the needs of the poor and the demand of the consumers generally are more important than the necessities of one corporation or company. All my proposals therefore, are for the protection of the consumers. As for the Tata Iron and Steel Company of Jamshedpur I consider the bounty as a proper remedy. Over and above the grant of bounty, the Government of India should guarantee to Tatas the market provided by the State and all articles of iron and steel purchased by the Government railways or public bodies should be those manufactured by Indian companies provided the prices charged are not exceedingly high. Protection, once given tends to expand and to make itself perpetual. This is what the history of other countries teaches us. There are also other political evils which protection brings in its train, and which we would not like to see transhipped to this country."

"A PRACTICAL INVITATION TO EXPLOIT INDIA."

Mr. Lohakare, in another long explanatory note, says that the Bill offers to foreign manufacturers a practical invitation to come and exploit India and be in possession of such a basic industry as Steel manufacture. The Bill proposes to shelve the assurance of the Hon Mr. A. C. Chatterjee in March, 1922, that no concession should be given to any firms in regard to industries in India unless such firms have Indian capital, unless such firms have a proportion at any rate of Indian directors, and unless such firms allow facilities for Indian apprentices to be trained in their works. To allow the Bill to pass without any adequate provisions for the proportion of native capital and arrangement in the country to be fostered by the taxpayers' money is to create a most disadvantageous burden to the country.

Mr. Patel, in a long note, gives detailed information about the proceedings of the Select Committee. He says the proceedings of the Assembly and Select Committee had proved to him that any fiscal proposal emanating from Government places the Assembly on the horns of a dilemma. It must be either accepted as it stands or rejected. Thus nothing could be done without the approval of the Government. He instances the rejection by the Government of the proposals for the nationalisation of the industry the sharing of the profits by the State (this he says was rejected by the casting vote of the chairman of the committee), the refusal of Government to accept the proposal carried by 11 votes against 4 for an improvement in the conditions of labour, the rejection of the proposal that the Government should have the option to acquire the concern at Jamshedpur after a certain period and opposition of Government to prevent foreign capital from getting benefit of protection. He also quotes figures to show that the protection proposed is inadequate, but neither the Assembly nor the Select Committee could remedy these defects without the Government's consent. Therefore, says Mr. Patel, the only remedy is responsible Government.

DR. DATTA OPPOSED TO PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Dr. S. K. Datta is opposed to a protective tariff, but if protection cannot be given by bounties at the present stage he suggests that the Bill amended by the Select Committee might be circulated among the local Governments, the local legislature and local bodies to give the opportunity to consumers to have their say.

Mr. K. C. Neogy regrets that the Select Committee has not accepted his amendment to exclude galvanised sheets below one-forty-second inch in thickness from the scope of the enhanced import duties. This, he says, would leave galvanised sheets of corrugated variety of less than 23 standard guage which are in very general use for building purposes even among the poorest classes subject to the existing duties.

Mr. Chamanlal remarks that the natural advantages for the steel industry in India admitted by the Tariff Board, coupled with the atrociously low wages paid to labour at Jamshedpur, should make it possible for the Tata Steel Company to compete with foreign competition, but he says that though the natural advantages are undoubted, yet these advantages are lost "owing to the higher cost of the subsequent processes." This, then, is the conclusion that because of the lack of efficiency in the technical management of the higher processes the consumer and the taxpayer is called upon to pay the price of sustenance and support to the great capitalists of India. He is unable to support the Bill without the safeguards of nationalisation, taking his stand upon the interests of the taxpayer and the consumer, who are, he fears being delivered into the hands of the monopolists, whose concern is not the well-being of the community, but the security of their profit. Finally, he says the Bill defeats its own purpose because it seeks to protect the industry without at the same time protecting thousands of workers engaged in the industry.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*

Milk Food No. 2 *3 to 6 months*

Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Special Representative for India:
Block E,
Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the establishment of a Public Services Commission contemplated in Section 96 C. of the Government of India Act has been considered and whether any action in this direction is intended to be taken? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what effect has been given to each of the recommendations made in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 26 and summarised in para 35 of the Crewe Committee report on the Home administration of Indian affairs.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied: (a) The hon. member is referred to the reply given in this House by my predecessor to Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary's question No. 162, on 12th February, 1923. The desirability of establishing a Public Services Commission under the provisions of Section 96 C. of the Government of India Act will be considered in connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Services on this question.

(b) In the second part of the question, I am asked for information as to the extent to which certain recommendations of the Crewe Committee have been given effect to. I would preface my remarks by the observation that the report of the Crewe Committee is dated June 1919. The Government of India Bill of 1919 had been introduced in Parliament but the Joint Select Committee had not then begun to sit. That is, the recommendations in the report were made on the basis of amendments to the Government of India Act contained in the Bill introduced in Parliament in 1919, that the Bill was based upon the proposals in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, modified according to later recommendations of the Government of India, which were based largely upon the opinions elicited in India by the publication of the report.

CERTIFICATION.

I now take the recommendations of the Crewe Committee contained in the paragraphs mentioned in the question and as summarised in para 35. (1) Para 14, this recommendation was made with reference to the proposal in paras 277 and 279 of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, as to the constitution of the Council of State and the method of securing that essential Government legislation should be carried. As the hon. member is aware, those proposals were not finally accepted. Under those proposals

(Continued on next page.)

CALCUTTA LETTER

LATE SIR ASHUTOSH.

TARKESHWAR SATYAGRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Bengal is in mourning and the sky bends over us like a funeral pall. In the death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea we have lost the greatest man of Bengal and one of the finest men the world ever produced. He was born with the stamp of grandeur and magnificence, and throughout his career of unique glory, he sustained his heroic build. As his remains passed the streets of Calcutta we wondered what Prince was this among men that millions follow his bier with hearts heavy laden and eyes dimmed with tears. Men of every class in society, Indian and European, rich and poor, men of every profession, more known to fame, and more who are nameless and obscure,—all vied with one another in doing honour to the illustrious departed. A spectacle like the one his funeral presented is rarely met with in India or elsewhere. All the greatness of his life, and the magic of his marvellous personality seemed to live in that vast throng that offered its last homage to the hero. Some years ago, when Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Calcutta, men and women thronged in their thousands to acclaim the coming of a living saviour. It was the gratitude of millions who went to greet the man who had made his life a dedication unto them. When the same dense crowds joined the funeral of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea the other day, they laid at his feet the same gratitude to a man, who, in different fields, had made of his life as well a dedication unto them.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea is the talk of the entire city. All the great things he said and did are recalled, and every now and an, people stand dazed at the immeasurble loss we have suffered. Politics such as know in India, which drags every man strength into its vortex, never drew Sir hutosh away from his chosen field. But e embodied in himself all the purpose of our politics, viz., independence. Sturdy and invincible spirit of independence, courage to face the highest as an equal, unflinching assertion of his dignity as an Indian and a man—it is this which made him the idol of his people. To an equal degree, it made him the dread of his adversaries. Long years ago he said in Council: "I retain, Sir, the right to think and judge for myself. I have made none the custodian of my conscience." More recently, when he resigned his Vice-Chancellorship, with that memorable letter to Lord Lytton, he set Calcutta roaring with joy at the picture of this giant among men flooring with a movement of his hand the mediocre nobleman who presides over the destinies of Bengal.

ARCHITECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Sir Ashutosh's activities were innumerable, but his name will be remembered in the coming years almost exclusively as the architect of higher education in Bengal. For continuous years, he toiled like a Hercules to build up the Calcutta University. He said of himself: "To University concerns, I have sacrificed all chances of study and research, possibly to some extent, the interest of family and friends and certainly, I regret to say, a good part of my strength and vitality." As Acharya Ray once said: "I may be permitted to add that thanks to the genius and organising capacity of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea, as band, I had almost said, a galaxy of talents and rencarchers, have been mobilised in the service of the University such as has never been witnessed in the intellectual history of India, unless we go back to the days of Vikramaditya of Ujjain and of Nalanda and Taxila." It was the great purpose of Sir Ashutosh's life:

> To draw new furrows beneath the healthy morn
>
> And plant the great Hereafter in the Now.

In one of those beautiful utterances with which Sir Ashutosh instructed and charmed Calcutta year after year, he spoke words of farewell which seem to fit into the context of his death with mournful appropriateness:—

"I feel that a mighty new spirit has been aroused, a spirit that will not be quenched; and this conviction, indeed, is a deep comfort to me at the moment when I take leave from work dear to me for so many weighty reasons. The workers pass away; the solid results of their work remain and fructify. I was bid farewell to office and fellow-workers, not without anxiety for the future of my University, but yet with a great measure of inward contentment; and—let this be my last word—from the depths of my soul, there rises a fervent prayer for the perennial welfare of our Alma Mater—for whom it was given me to do so much work and to suffer to some extent—and of that greater parental divinity of whom even our great University is a mere hand-maiden as it were—my beloved Motherland."

The death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjea would have been an immense and immeasurable loss no matter when it occurred. At the present juncture, the loss comes home to us with special poignancy. It was generally believed that Sir Ashutosh would use the freedom of his retirement to enter public life and make contributions of thought and work to our political struggle. His advent into politics was a subject of much speculation. No one could tell which side he would choose, but none doubted that his coming would be of incalculable value. None doubted that his massive intellect and powerful personality would be ranged on the side of liberty against every form of tyranny and wrong. Those who knew him intimately saw in him not only a man who never flinched in battle, but one who possessed in supreme measure the gift of tact and wise diplomacy. All his countrymen knew that none was more zealous for the honour of his people, and his stature was so magnificent that the arrogant European had either to stand aside trembling, or, "like little men", peep through the legs of this colossus. While admired from a distance, he was dreaded by the European and the official, and there were several of these who never meant him well. The keynote of his prsonality was stubborn, matchless independence sustained by endowments most superb. His coming into politics at this moment would have meant the coming of a new force, and he would have a fortress of impregnable strength to his friends and a portent of terror to his enemies. But the inscrutable dispensations of Providence have removed him for ever from our midst. While we stand stunned by the calamity, there is something that tells us, "he is not dead, it is death that is dead."

ABDUCTION OF WOMEN.

We had thought that the adoption of some vigorous, if rather belated, measures had considerably mitigated goondaism in the city, and that in the future men and women might live in comparative peace and security. But the menace has grown up ever more alarmingly in the distant villages of the province. Abduction of women and ravishment seem to have become more frequent than is creditable to the province. Cases have come to notice where a band of ruffians have entered a house in the absence of the husband and carried the wife away. The woman, thus kidnapped, has been kept in close custody, during which time she has been repeatedly outraged. An incident identical with this description occurred in October last, and when the husband of the woman went to rescue her, he and his party were severely assaulted and driven out. A *naib* of the place promised help to the unfortunate victim of this ruffianism, and it is alleged that the ruffians plotted with the malcontents among the *naib's* tenants and murdered the *naib*. We are told the abducted woman is still in the hands of the villains, who have not yet been reached by the guardians of "law and order."

Another incident, less tragic perhaps but nonetheless discreditable to those who are responsible to protect the security of our persons and the honour of our womenfolk, came to light only the othr day. On the 10th April last, the sub-agent of a steamer station in the mofussil had a quarrel with some Mohammedans on a matter pertaining to business. On the same evening his house was raided by these men and his wife was carried away. Happily, however, he succeeded in rescuing her almost immediately.

There are but two instances. No one need wonder that these event have made Bengal shudder. So much money is spent on the police, and still our women cannot guard their honour and chastity from these degraded hooligans. What is going to be the remedy?

In Calcutta and in Rangpur, leagues have been established for the protection of women. There are men of influence and wealth and men of all parties connected with these associations to protect women. It is probable that once an atrocity has been committed, these people would find the money to conduct a case and bring the criminals to justice. But what they are doing to prevent the possibility of these crimes of honour is not known to us. One way to combat the evil is to have in each one of these places a strong civic guard of the local men, so that they can rout any band of hooligans. It is also only just that these promoters of protection leagues should rescue some revision of the Arms Act so that even remote villages might have some effective means of self-defence. More man all is it necessary to reform the police and make them understand their duties better. It is no good maintaining them at the expense of the tax-paver if they cannot or will not raise a hand to defend the honour of our women.

TARKESHWAR SATYAGRAHA.

Peace is as far as ever from Tarkeshwar. Satyagraha is offered in grim earnest, and the zeal to continue this battle of peace is unabated both among the men and the women. Swami Biswanand has been arrested and is given solitary confinement in a dirty cell. All the little cruelties and humiliations we heard of some years ago in the treatment of Satyagrahi prisoners are being repeated. Swami Satchidanand though enfeebled beyond words, and far from recovering from the brutal assault perpetrated by the goondas of the Mahant, has been eager to court arrest, but he has been dissuaded by his friends from doing so in the present state of his health. It is a spectacle pregnant with irony, the way in which the agents of the Government are arresting every day men who are waging a righteous war against the misdeeds of the Mahant. It is a matter for marks that this movement of Satyagraha has not been besmirched by any act of violence. While the fight is being sustained with unflogging enthusiasm, there is expectation on all hands for the coming of Mr. C. R. Das to the scene of warfare. The Mahant in fancied security has, for years, carried on his administration of the temple in an outrageous manner. He now finds opinion roused like a seething sea, and seems to have half realised already that nothing can save him from his fate. When Mr. C. R. Das visits Tarkeshwar, and when the Provincial and Hindu Conferences meet at Serajganj early in June, a fresh impetus is certain to be given to the movement, and we shall see even more than in the past, the soul force of the reformers matched against brute strength. No one may foresee the events of the struggle, but there can only be one end to it.

EVANGEL OF KHADDAR.

Acharya Ray opening an exhibition at Pinoppore proclaimed again the evangel of Khaddar. The renowned scientist of Bengal was not lured more by the enchantments of science man by the call of Khaddar. "The call of the Charka is an economic salvation to millions of our brothers and it is so strong in me that I have been working in spite of myself." Acharya Ray went on to answer those wise critics who contend that the Charka has no chance in this era of the factory. "I tell them", he answers, "I am not setting Charka against the mills and factories. I mean it for the agriculturists who form the bulk of the population and who especially in the northern part of the province raise a single crop and spend more than six months in idleness. If the crop fails or some other disasters happen, they are done for." He went back into ancient history and cited the instance of Rome where within fifty years of the death of Marcus Amelius, the splendid race of Roman sculptors and artists were extinct. There was a time when India supplied her children with raiment and fetched crores from abroad. Systematic oppression and tyranny killed the cloth industry within a hundred years, and now she has to send out 65 crores to clothe the nakedness of her sons and daughters. The scientist asks: The Tariff Board have rightly recommended protection for the steel trade. Every year India shall have to pay one crore and a half to protect an industry fetching eight crores. Shall we not, then, make more sacrifices to re-establish an industry which will bring sixty-five crores?

With such sacred zeal this illustrious patriot-scientist preaches his gospel all over Bengal. But the response seems pathetically meagre. It must be said in fairness that the Swaraj Party lured by its battle cries has relegated Khaddar to the background. In planting the Khaddar flag in the Council halls, they have let it be removed from the home and the market-place. As for the No-changers, they do not seem to exist except in a Cave of Adullam. The constructive programme with its emphasis on Khaddar is worked neither by the Swarajists nor by the No-changers. It is to be hoped that the conversations at Juhu will bring the two sections back to this cardinal point of their programme, and that Khaddar will soon become at once the symbol of their basic unity and the message of our redemption.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is nothing of interest to report, for demand from the main up-country consuming areas, as is usual at this time of the year, is extremely poor, and values in all sections of the market are easier. The week, however, has not been totally devoid of enquiry, though no business of any note has been negotiated, and the prices offered have in almost every case proved much too low for acceptance.

Grey Shirtings.—This section remains comparatively quiet, and sales are of the most retail character, while values are inclined to be easier.

Grey Dhooties.—Clearances have been poor and prices have fallen 6 to 9 pies per pair. A small enquiry is current in Tinted and Finished Styles for July-August shipment, but we have not heard of any important transactions.

Whites.—The slight increase in sales which we reported last week has not unfortunately been maintained. Values have depreciated 1 to 2 annas per piece.

Miscellaneous.—Local dealers report some increase in their weekly turnover with Alpacas, Voiles, Pongees and Dorias commanding the most attention. Prices remain steady.

Yarn.—There is no change.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our local Yarn market reopened after the conclusion of the "Barwari" festival with values unchanged and enquiry on a small scale. The tone, however, is very steady and provided that no material decline takes place in cotton, sales in the bazar are expected to continue on about the present basis of price.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10⅛s Rs. 4-13 to Rs. 5-1.
Mule 12⅛s Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4.
Mule 14⅛s Rs. 5-3 to Rs. 5-7.
Mule 16⅛s Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-10.
Mule 20⅛s Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 6.
Mule 22s Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4.

COAL.

The market remains quiet with little business doing. Production is on a fairly good scale. The wagon supply continues in a most unsatisfactory state.

The following are the current quotations:—
Desherghur Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

11 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Report, dated Calcutta, 27th May, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—We have had a steady market during the interval, and with few exceptions there has been no change in values. A fair trade has passed in Liverpools and Nitrates for the West Coast, the latter having been dealt in up to January next. Australian Cornsacks for the season have changed hands at easier rates. Beyond the abovementioned, business generally has been confined to goods of a miscellaneous character.

For the U. K and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate bags (25 ozs.) for July at Rs. 36-12-0 to Rs. 37-0-0, for October and early November at Rs. 35-4-0 to Rs. 35-12-0, for January at Rs. 34-0-0 to Rs. 34-8-0; B. Twills for May and early June at Rs. 52-0-0; B. Twills (42½ by 25 hd.) for early August at Rs. 52-0-0 basis to Rs. 51-8-0 basis; Liverpool Twills (41½ by 24 hd.) for early August at Rs. 59-0-0 basis, for October at Rs. 56-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar bags for October-December at Rs. 63-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for July at Rs. 58-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May and early June at Rs. 52-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-2-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for September at Rs. 2-5-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for May at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs 49-8-0; A Twills (48in.) for November at Rs 56-8-0 basis; Woolpacks for June at Rs. 3-0-0, for June-July at Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-1-0, for June-August at Rs. 3-0-0, for July-August at Rs. 2-14-6, for early August at Rs. 3-0-0, for August at Rs. 2-12-0, for September at Rs 2-10-0; Woolnacks (12 lbs.) for June-August at Rs. 3-1-0 basis

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. bags for early November at Rs. 37-4-0, for December at Rs. 37-0-0; Hy. C.'s for early June at Rs. 49-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs 47-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 46-12-0; A Twills for May at Rs. 54-8-0, for June at Rs. 52-0-0, for July at Rs. 51-0-0, for December-January at Rs. 56-8-0; A Twills (safety sewn) for June-July at Rs. 65-0-0, for December-January at Rs. 60-0-0; Grainsacks 5 lbs. (short sizes) for June at Rs. 113-0-0 basis to Rs. 116-0-0 basis.

For the Up-country Markets and Bombay.—B Twills for May and early June at Rs. 52-0-0 to Rs. 52-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-2-0; Liverpool Twills for November-December at Rs. 54-8-0; Setty A Twills for June at Rs. 66-0-0.

Hessians have ruled distinctly easier and prices have declined all round. Little support from the consuming centres has resulted in a very meagre business. Bazaar dealers were more disposed to liquidate their holdings, but buyers were difficult to find.

9 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for June at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for July-September at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for October-December at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 14-8-0.

50in. 10 ozs. for June at Rs. 18-12-0.

11 porters for Ready and May at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for June at Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for July-September at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for October-December at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

36in. 12 ozs. 40in. for early June at Rs. 21-8-0.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING IN U. S. A.

GIBBONS BEATS CARPENTIER.

LONDON, June 1.

Michigan City.—Tom Gibbons beat Georges Carpentier in a ten-round no-decision bout here before a crowd of 30,000 spectators.

Carpentier repeatedly caught Gibbons' jaw with rights but the American became ever more aggressive, butting the Frenchman to his corner and landing jabs at close quarters. Carpentier sank to the floor in the ninth round indicating that he had injured his right ankle but struggle gamely to his feet and continued the contest although limping badly. Gibbons weighed 12st 9lbs. and Carpentier 12st. 6lbs.

LATER.

The match went full ten rounds. Gibbons was Carpentier's superior in every round, sometimes chasing him round the ring. The decision in favour of Gibbons is st of newspapermen on the ringside as e law of Michigan does not permit deci-n.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, June 1.

Arnheim.—In the Davis Cup Doubles, Van Lennep and Timmer (Holland) beat Jacob and Hadi (?) India, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

LATER.

The match provided a thrilling struggle. The Dutchmen were brilliant, but somewhat erratic. They were leading 4/1 in the second set when India won the next seven games successively. The Dutchmen recovered brilliantly in the fourth set but in the deciding set there was a desperate struggle, the sides dividing the first 8 games equally. Then the Dutchmen produced flash of brilliance and took the next two games and the match.

AT EDGBASTON.

At Edgbaston in the Second Round of the Davis Cup J. Wheatley (Britain) beat E. Flaquer (Spain) 6—3, 1—6, 8—6, 6—1.

M. Alonzo (Spain) beat J. Gilbert (Britain) 6—2, 9—7, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4.

AT ARNHEIM.

Arnheim.—In the Davis Cup contests, here, India beat Holland by 4 matches to 1.

Jacob (India) beat Timmer (Holland) 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

Sleem (India) beat Van Lennep (Holland) 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

AT DUBLIN.

Dublin.—In the Davis Cup contests, here, Boutleas (France) beat McCrea (Ireland) 1—3, 8—6, 3—6, 4—6, 7—5.

Lacoste (France) beat Dillion (Ireland) 1—1, 6—2, 6—2.—Reuter

HOW JACOB WON MATCH.

Arnheim.—It was Jacob's steadiness that won for him keen match, as Timmer invariably started set well. Sleem was steady as rock, and altogether too much for Lennep, returning the ball despite Lennep's hardest drives.—Reuter.

GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS.

LONDON, June 1.

St. Andrews.—The final in the Amateur Golf Championship was played in bleak wind. A sensational start was made, Storey holing the 15-yard putt. He turned 3 up, and was 4 up at the 11th, where Holderness missed the yard putt. Then Storey made a bad pitch and faulty driving. Holderness improved and finished the morning round 1 down.

Storey, in the afternoon, began badly, and went from bunker to bunker. Holderness squared at the 2nd and halved the 3rd, Holderness, taking the lead at 4th for the first time. The 5th and 6th were halved. Holderness won the 7th with a beautiful approach in 3. He bunkered and lost the 9th and turned 1 up. Storey squared at the 11th. Holderness won the 12th, bunkered and halved the 13th, won the 14th and halved the 15th. Storey at the 16th pulled a drive amongst spectators. Holderness ran up to ten feet from pin and won the hole and the match.—Reuter.

MARATHON RACE.

London May 31st.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Macleod Wright of Scotland won the polytechnic London-to-Windsor Marathon in 2 hours 53 minutes 17 and two-fifths seconds. Ferris of the Air Force taking 2 hrs. 54m. 3secs. and Mills (Polytechnic) 3/2/46 and three-fifths secs. 80 started for the race which is recognised as an official Olympic trial.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—In the third round of Olympic Association Football Sweden beat Egypt by 5 goals to 0. Uruguay beat France by 5 goals to 1.—Reuter.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

any certification of legislation would have been by the Governor-General-in-Council. So far as certification legislation under the provisions of section 67-B of the Government of India Act is concerned certification is by the Governor-General and this is therefore a matter in which the Governor-General-in-Council is not primarily concerned. The Governor-General-in-Council is however, aware that the Secretary of State has intimated that in this matter he prefers to rely on the discretion of the authority concerned as to whether there shall be any report for his previous approval before certification is resorted to rather than to issue rigid instructions.

(2) Paras 15 and 16. The Crewe Committee apparently in these paras, contemplated the growth of a convention under which, when the Government of India were in agreement with the majority of the non-official members of Legislative Assembly which would presumably under the Act as finally passed be interpreted as applying to non-official members of both Chambers of the Indian Legislature, the Secretary of State would save in exceptional circumstances, assent to their joint decision. I invite a reference by the hon. member to later pronouncements on the same question contained in the report of the Joint Select Committee in their remarks on Clause 33 of the Bill of 1919 and on the rule under Section 33 of the Act of 1919. As regards these proposals the hon. member is, no doubt aware of the fiscal convention which is in course of being established, that may be regarded as the extent of definite action taken upon these proposals.

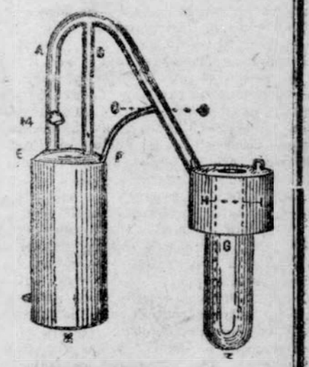
(3) Para 17. I will attempt to give such information as is available in regard to the proposals in this para in my reply to the hon. member's next question which raises this point in a more detailed form.

(4) Para 18. With the exception below the position as regards this recommendation is the same as regards the recommendations in paras 15 and 16 of the Report. Under Clause (17) in rule 1 of the Provincial Audit Resolution, relating to expenditure on Provincial Reserved subjects when the cost of a revision of permanent establishment exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs a year, but does not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs a year, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is not required if a resolution recommending the charges is passed by the Legislative Council. This is a definite delegation of powers of the Secretary of State in Council in conformity with the principle recommended by the Crewe Committee.

(5) Para 26. If the hon. member will refer to such provisions of the Government of India Act as are contained in Section 67-B sub-section (2) Section 68, sub-Section (2) and Section 69, sub-Section (1) he will find that the proposal has been given effect to. There has been no case since the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919 in which His Majesty in Council has signified his disallowance of any Act of the Indian Legislature. In the only case to which the provisions of Section 67 B sub-Section (2), regarding the assent of His Majesty in Council applied such assent was in fact accorded by order of His Majesty-in Council published in the notification by the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 77, dated the 26th April, 1923.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

Baby's Own Tablets

MAKE TEETHING PAINLESS.

JAMAICA MERCHANT TESTIFIES TO THEIR EFFICACY.

In the British West Indies as elsewhere, Baby's Own Tablets are used and prized by parents as a remedy for their children's ailments. "I have found Baby's Own Tablets of great help for my own child and friends' children. By the use of the Tablets my child is teething without suffering," writes Mr. Meary Hoo, merchant, of Chapleton, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Specially devised for the use of infants and young children, Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure and harmless even to the most delicate babe in arms. They are gently laxative in action, and quickly reduce fever, remedy indigestion, dispel constipation, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains and colic, relieve croup and colds, expel worms, quiet the nerves, bring sound, health-restoring sleep in a perfectly natural way. Chemists sell them, at 14 ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.

Consult

Parekh & Co.,

Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants and Auditors.
Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Offices:—

(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office)

THE OLDS LIGHT SIX

A SIX CYLINDER TOURING CAR FOR Rs. 4,250.

SPECIFICATIONS.

WHEEL BASE—110 inches (2.8 m), standard tread; road clearance, front 11½ inches(28.5 c.m.), rear 10 inches (25 c.m.)

WEIGHT—Touring Car, fully road equipped, 2,260 pounds

ENGINE—Six cylinders; 3-point suspension; detachable L-head type; bore, 2¾ inches (70 mm); stroke, 4½ inches (120 ,mm); S A E. horsepower rating, 18.15. Displacement, 169.3 cubic inches (2,775 c c) Crankshaft, high carbon, drop forged steel, heat treated; three large babbitt-lined, bronzed-backed Chadwick interchangeable main bearings; front, 2 11-16 inches (68 mm) wide by 2 inches (51 mm) diameter; center, 1⅝ inches (41 mm) wide by 2 1-16 inches (68 mm) diameter; rear, 2 3-16 inches (55mm) wide by 2⅛ inches (54 mm) diameter. Camshafts gear driven Connecting rods, carbon, drop forged steel, heat treated, I-beam type; piston pin bearing, phosphor bronze; lower bearing, die cast into rod and bearing cap. Pistons specially designed, cast iron; three compression rings, 3-16 inch (5 mm.) wide, place above piston pin; piston pin is floating type, retained by snap rings. Lubrication —automatic force feed to main, connecting rod and camshaft bearings and to timing gears; oil vapor to other parts; oil capacity, 5 quarts (4.8 liters). Cooling system water capacity, 13 quarts (12 liters); centrifugal pump built into front wall of engine block; Harrison radiator. Electrical system—Delco 2-unit; Bendix drive starter; single wire ignition and lighting, 6-volt, 132-amp.-hour Willard Storage battery; Zenith carburetor.

CLUTCH—Borg & Beck single plate dry disc, 9 inches (23 c.m.) diameter.

TRANSMISSION—Unit with engine; selective sliding gear; New Departure ball bearings on mainshaft and phosphor bronze bearings on countershaft.

UNIVERSAL JOINTS—Approved fabric type.

REAR AXLE—Semi-floating; one-piece housing absolutely oil and dust tight, New Departure, annular ball bearings used throughout; spiral bevel driving pinion and ring gear, Brown-Lipe-Chapin differential.

FRONT AXLE—Drop forged, heat treated I-beam; Reversed-Elliott-type steering spindles.

STEERING GEAR—Semi-irreversible, worm and gear—17-inch (43 cm.) steering wheel.

FRAME—Channel carbon steel, 5½ inches (14 cm.) maximum depth; 1½ inches (4.5 cm.) wide, ⅛-inch (3 mm.) stock, four cross-members.

SPRING—Semi-elliptic; front, 6 leaves, 36 inches (91.5 cm.); rear, 7 leaves, 50½ inches (129 cm.); all 2 inches (5 cm.) shackle bolts ⅝-inch (16 mm.) diameter, wide; all eyes bronze bushed; spring hardened and ground Alemite oiling.

BRAKES—Two sets; foot brake on rear wheels, hand brake at rear of transmission.

WHEELS—Artillery type. Wood wheels standard. Rims, Jaxon demountable, straight side.

TIRES—Non-skid 31 x 4-inch straight side cord; Spare tire not included in regular equipment.

BODY—Stream line, unbroken sweep of lines from radiator to tail lamp. Closed bodies Fisher-built.

UPHOLSTERY—Box plaited trimming of best quality, long-grained glossy finish DuPont Fabrikoid. Closed models trimmed in velour.

FLOOR AND RUNNING BOARD—Floor boards are laid with heavy covering material. Running boards each made up of three mortised sections bound with aluminium moulding. Warp proof. Heavy rugs used in closed cars.

INSTRUMENT BOARD—Beautifully enamelled steel, integral with body. Nickel-faced instruments mounted flush and illuminated.

CONTROL—Center control, left drive, gear change lever and hand brake in centre. Service brake—foot pedal. Clutch—foot pedal. Accelerator—foot pedal. Spark and throttle controls on steering column. Right drive extra. Four-passenger Coupe available only in left hand drive.

WINDSHIELD—Inclined, two-piece. Plate glass, fitted with rubber weather strip. Closed models equipped with visor.

TOP—Best grade weatherproof Fabrikoid. Clear-vision type. Beautifully tailored. Four strong bows retain shape indefinitely. Rear curtain fitted with long, rectangular glass window. Curtains open with doors. Special touring khaki-coloured motor duck.

FENDERS—Crown type, affording maximum stiffness. Extra heavy fender supports. Fender skirts and dust shields insure excellent protection from dirt and mud.

FINISH—Beautiful, glossy-finished, thoroughly baked, black enamel, standard cars. Special touring, bronze-green color. Closed bodies painted maroon below center line, and black above.

LAMPS—Black enamel, drum type with Flat-Lite reflectors, bright nickel trimmed; lighting switch carries dimming coil.

WARNING SIGNAL—Klaxon horn, under hood. Operated by push button on top of steering wheel.

EQUIPMENT—Outside door handles. Door curtain rods. Full rim type carrier. Transmission lock.

THE LOWEST PRICED SIX CYLINDER CAR IN THE WORLD

SOLD DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN INDIA:

BRITISH AMERICAN MOTORS

Proprietors: FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD.

FORD BUILDING, Hughes Road, :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the Firm 35954

To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS.,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,
I am extremely pleased to inform you that we have tried your famous Asthma cure, 4 weeks' specific, and as a result the long standing Asthma is cured radically.

Yours faithfully,
S. JANARDHAM,
Amalapuram, Godavari Distric
25-11-1919.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(14)

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.
58, Forbes, Street.

THE WORD AND THE DEED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a spirited leading article under the heading "The Significance of Wembley" gushing with imperialism, race, pride and an air of superiority, the following remarkable sentiments occur in the "Weekly Westminster" dated 26th April, and edited by that great modern Historian Professor Ramsay Muir:—

"We celebrate it not with military display, but with the demonstration of infinite variety of peace activities, from the primitive industries of the West Africans in their mud villages, through the ancient crafts and modern enterprises of India, to the restless energy of the new lands of the great Dominions and the unexhausted and herculean achievements of the Motherland that are set forth in vast palaces of industry and engineering."

"One quarter of the world at peace, busy under the guardianship of Law in the utilisation of all the gifts of Nature for their own advantage and for one another's and for the world's; that is what Wembley displays."

"It is an Exhibition not of the pageantry and power of an Empire, but of the rich possibilities of a peaceful commonwealth of Nations. It is not a mere trade-display, it is not a mere arrogant boast of our resources and power, though some will be tempted to take it in that way. It is not a gesture of defiance."

As a piece of rhetoric the above is unexceptionable and grand indeed. "It is not once or twice in the rough island story" have such occasions arisen calling forth such magnanimous thoughts, when poets laureate composed odes, Archbishops delivered sermons, and statesmen issued in the name of the British Nation political proclamations breathing thoughts unexceptionable in logic and theorical morals. We have all heard and read of the Great International Exhibition of 1851; we have all felt pride and joy in the jubilee celebrations of 1887 and 1897, and now the Wembley is on us. Perhaps it may not be irreverant not to say unprofitable for us in India, to turn our thoughts a little inwards and reflect on the practical outcome, on the tangible results of all these, of course not to the mother-country, but to the dependencies.

It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge benefits well-known and real, but certainly it should be admitted on all hands, "It is no very cynical asperity not to acknowledge benefits where none are involved."

"In your contentment is our joy
In your prosperity is our glory."

How far have these noble words been translated into action? Let Kenya and Jallianwalla Bagh answer the above query. The fact is even loyalty and duty can be too often preached and smooth words butter no parsnips.

Will there be an honest and straightforward attempt to come to grips with the pressing economic and administrative questions of this country? Will there be a real solution instead of ingenious eyewashes in the shape of further Royal Commissions and all that? Herein lies the true significance of the Wembley Exhibition.—Yours, etc.,

"HOPE."

MINERAL RESOURCES OF BEHAR,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The mineral resources of Chota Nagpur, agem among divisions of the province of Bihar and Orissa consisting of district of Singbhum, Manbhum, Hazaribagh Palauwn and Ranchi, have shown some development and some are under contemplation of the Government of India at present, the most important of which will be known as Central Indian Peninsular Railway extending over 200 miles from Heshla to Katni, a town in C. P. near Jubbulpore comprising several coal fields from Hutar-Heshla to Singrauli.

It is a project which has vast possibilities to which most of the Indian coal fields and other industries until now developed are unknown; within this area. There is coal field known as Hulas coal field in the District of Palamon extending over 78½ square miles. This field is situated in the valley of the river Koal and at a distance of about 18 miles from Daltongonge, the nearest Railway Station. This field is also remarkably rich in jungles consisting of *sal* trees, Asa? Kerasan, *Satri*, Woods, Palas and Catechen etc. Some of the seams was exceptionally good analysis containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and is geographically located in the same line with Raneegunge, Jharia, Ramgarh Bokara. Moreover the District of Palamon contains other minerals e.g. dolomite, mica, iron, graphite, fireclay and is further reported to contain silver mines.

Bengal Coal Company has got a field of its own known as Rajhara Coal field at about 10 miles from Daltongonge and it has under taken to supply Tata Iron Steel Work, Ltd., its produce of fireclay. The Singbhum District is known as one of the most important manufacturing Districts of the Division by the existence of Tata Iron and Steel Works, Ltd., and by virtue of its commercial importance it occupies a position in the Commercial World which needs no comment. The said firm influences in no mean manner the market of pig iron in India and thereby speaks volumes in the justification of the developments, both past and future, in no unmistakable terms of the mineral resources of Chota Nagpur and consequently of India. The future developments has got a marked bearing on the expansion of the Railways, sidings, and lines and the peculiar feature of the development until now noticeable is the dependence on European capital for their expansion and whatever little capital the Indians have got do not fully share the advantages by reason of various impediments known to exist on its way which the Indian capital feels shy to overcome.

In view of the existing duty of 8 as. per ton being supposed insufficient to compete, the proposal for imposing counter vailing duty on coal to the extent of 15 per cent. by a majority of members in the Legislative Assembly, though passed 3 months ago has not been given effect to by the Government, thereby restricting the import of African Coal in to India. There are business people who favour the opinion that protection will advance the cause of coal industry and would leave nothing to be desired at there are other who complain that protection will have evil effect on the Cotton Mill Industries of Bombay and will increase the cost of production, thereby placing their product on a more unfavourable basis of competition when compared with that of Manchester goods and it is for the time to show which opinion will work on a sounder basis.

Certain duties have been recommended by the Tariff Board and accepted by the Government for being imposed on certain classes of irons imported into India to give protection to The Tata Iron Steel Works which is now working at a loss inspite of the most efficient management and well organised labour and time alone, it is expected, may prove the justification of such an imposition.—Yours, etc.,

MOHENDRANATH BORAL.

THE SPIRIT AND THE LETTER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So long as the ultimate destinies of and paramount authority over India, rest, as far as human agency is concerned, with the British Parliament, it is primarily the duty of the Indian Government to keep Parliament duly informed of events in this country. Whether or not the Government Directorate of Information serves any useful purpose so far as Indians in India are concerned, it would, I think, quickly justify itself in public estimation, if it devoted itself to disseminating accurate information in England of occurrences in India, making its reports, at the same time available to the press in India, so that any unintentional inaccuracies may promptly be detected and removed. If this course is followed, one may expect to read more intelligent questions regarding India asked in Parliament than one reads of in the daily press, and to better purpose. The average Englishman also would be kept better informed than now about happenings in India. It is to the interest both of Government and the governed that Parliament and the British public to which the Indian Government is responsible, should be kept fully and accurately informed and it is a great pity that this important task should have been left for so many years to a private agency and that the Indian Government, whether one calls it the Indian Civil Servant or agent of Great Britain in India, should have been content to look with equanimity at the spectacle of the Indian public striving through its popular institutions and at great difficulty and expense and against numerous countervailing forces and agencies, to perform what is really the Government's task, to keep the British public and its representatives informed about India.

It is indeed difficult for bureaucracy to submit with a good grace to the jugment of democracy. For instance, it is well known that under the Double Government of the East India Company, many a benevolent despatch from the Court of Directors remained waste papers in India. Even the Queen's Proclamation determining the fundamental mental character of the British Government in India and called British India's Magna Charta, was ill received by various officials in India. In "The Times" Bombay correspondent's account of the Proclamation festivities in the presidency, it was stated that the quarter of the European residents was dark amidst native illuminations, the Parsee residences in particular being all ablaze with light. At Madras, both Governor and Commander-in-Chief were absent and there were no public entertainments, as there were even at minor stations in the country. Very dissonent with the Queen's Proclamation was that of the Governor-General which accompanied it, which "summoned" the faithful to co-operation, and which would "exact a loyal obedience" from India's millions—as if loyalty were capable of being exacted? As a contemporary stated, I cannot wonder that earnest men, even now, dare hardly hope in the reality of the new policy." "There was not a single promise in the Proclamation," writes one of such "that has not been made in the most solemn way before and as regularly broken; and after about six months of the Queen's Government, I do not see a symptom in any department, of measures to carry out the promises of the Proclamation—indeed, so far as symptoms go, I see indications of an adherence to the old Company's system."

Those British officials who had those Anglo-Indian journals and associations which indulge in cheap jeers at the people's endeavour to assert their rights as men and citizens of the British Empire, and who wish to crush it, which joyfully allege that Government had to close down some of its beneficient activities owing to a hostile vote of the people's representatives, which every body knows was passed as a protest against the whole system of Government and not for the purpose of discontinuing anysuch activities, ought ever to keep before them the following golden words concluding the Queen's Proclamation:—"It is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful ministry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement and to administer its Government for the *benefit of all our subjects therein*. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward. And any Government of all power grant unto us, and to *those in authority under us*, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."—Yours, etc.,

NAVAN H. PANDIA.

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR
HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME
helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY
with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

OUR
'New Mahin Flute'
Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.
Please ask for free Catalogue.
Parisian Company
Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address;
"RANGITALAY."

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER

IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

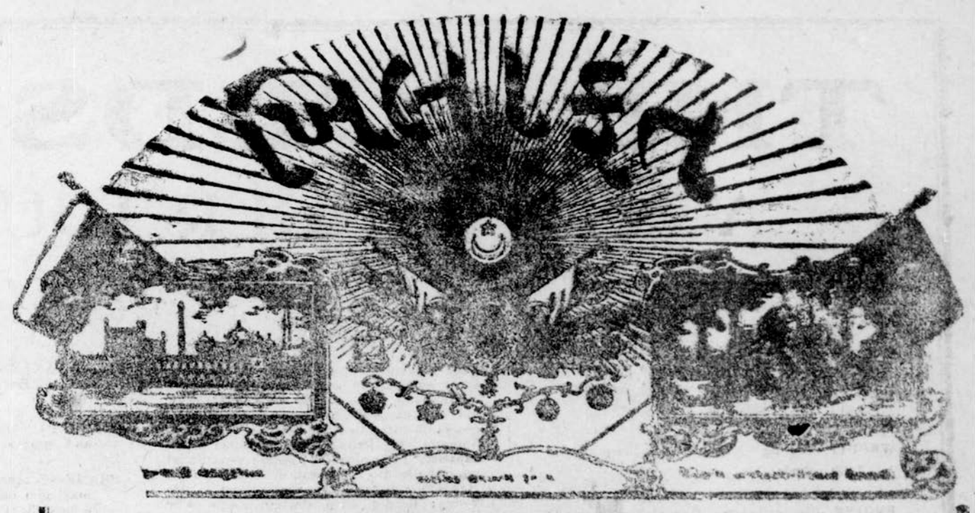
A Bombay Diary.	Scientific Miscellany.
The World of Sport.	Nature Notes.
Auction Bridge of To-day.	Short Story.
Literature and Art.	Woman's Page etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	**Rs. 5-0**
MOFFUSSIL	**Rs. 6-0**
FOREIGN	**Rs. 9-0**

Single Copy Annas two only.



ADVERTISERS

It will pay you to advertise

IN THE

WEEKLY (Gujrati)

"KHILAFAT"

Which has several thousand subscribers in India, Burma, South and East Africa

It is the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee of India with Correspondents in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Afghanistan, Burma, East and South Africa.

MODERATE RATES:

— SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY AND SCHEDULE TO-DAY. —

Director: OSMAN SOBANI, 143, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Editor: ALI BAHADUR KHAN, PRESS, JACOB CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

COPYRIGHT.

"That's right, my boy" says Mr Neverlate. "Your choice of a WEST END WATCH shows you are as keen on having a reliable time-keeper on your wrist as you are upon having a reliable partner on the tennis court."

"WEST END WATCHES have never been beaten. They do not give a single point away to any other watches in the World."

The Watch for Sportsmen—

THE "EXTRA"

NICKEL SILVER — Rs. 48

18-ct GOLD .. — 165

Guaranteed 4 Years.

West-End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Catalogues FREE on request

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Bears'

"Specials"

PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES DE LUXE

Re. 1-4 PER TIN OF 50

THOMAS BEAR & SONS (INDIA) Ld.

VENOLA

Cures all poisonous, mercurial sores in 48 hours.

Money refunded in case of failure. Price Rs. 4-8-0, Venola, Postage extra, also can be had from all the Chemist and Oilmanstores.

This dread disease, Syphilis, which is originated from youthful indiscretion and thoughtlessness when it gets into the system and manifests itself in its characteristic form, can't be got out of system so easily, by administering medicines of the quacks. It requires careful attention and a good medicine which is really able to restore the system to its former state. If neglected this fatal disease often plays havoc on the system and stamps its seal on the descendants of that unfortunate being. (those who were born during this state of life.)

Venola effectually cures all venereal and mercurial ulcers in all its stages, fradicates it from the system within a week, no matter how old or advanced the disease is. It effects a miraculous cure within 48 hours.

Cure is guaranteed or the full value refunded on agreement.

J. N. HARRISON & CO.,

Agents P. Box 418. Bombay. Calcutta and Bombay.

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2¾ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY

10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.